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COUNTY BOROUGH OF EASTBOURNE

INSTITUTE OF SOCIAL
MEDICINE

10. PARKS ROAD.
OXFORD

Annual Report

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

FOR THE YEAR 1950

JOHN FENTON, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H.,
Medical Officer of Health.

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PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT STAFF

WHOLE-TIME OFFICERS

Medical Officer of Health :

JOHN FENTON, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health :

E. MARY CUMMING, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Assistant Medical Officer of Health :

JESSIE GRIFFIN, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. (from 1.8.50)

ROMA N. CHAMBERLAIN, M.B., Ch.B., D.C.H., C.P.H. (to 30.6.50)

Senior Dental Officer :

M. G. BERRY, L.D.S., R.C.S.

Assistant Dental Officer :

MISS JEAN D. OSWALD, L.D.S., R.F.P.S.G. (from 2.1.50)

Senior Sanitary Inspector :

ARTHUR LINDFIELD, Cert. R.S.I.

Sanitary Inspectors :

F. T. RIPPIN, Cert. S.I.B.

G. N. RICHARDS, Cert. S.I.B.

L. R. GODFREY, Cert. S.I.B.

L. G. HOWARD, Cert. S.I.B.

E. G. WREN, Cert. S.I.B.

Superintendent Nursing Officer and Non-Medical Supervisor of Midwives :

MISS A. DAY, S.R.N., S.R.C.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert., Q.N.

Assistant Superintendent Nursing Officer and Additional Non-Medical Supervisor of Midwives :

MISS M. E. YOUNGS, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert., Q.N. (from 19.7.50)

Senior Health Visitor :

MISS A. L. MITCHELL, S.R.N., S.C.M., T.A. Cert. (Hons.), H.V. Cert.

Health Visitors :

MRS. D. M. BATES, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.

MISS J. C. M. BERK, S.R.N., S.C.M. Part I., H.V. Cert.

MRS. L. FOSTER, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.

MISS P. IVORY, S.R.N., S.C.M. Part I., H.V. Cert.

MRS. S. M. JAMES, S.R.N., S.C.M. Part I., H.V. Cert.

MISS M. I. PARTRIDGE, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.

MRS. P. D. M. ST. JOHN JONES, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.

MISS P. A. THACKERAY, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.

MISS I. P. LUCAS, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert. (from 1.6.50)

• *Domiciliary Midwives :*

MISS M. A. BENNETT, S.C.M.
MISS F. M. SCAMMELL, S.R.N., S.C.M.
MISS A. L. MOON, S.R.N., S.C.M. (from 16.10.50)
MISS C. M. MELHUISE, S.R.N., S.C.M. (to 3.9.50)

Domiciliary Nurses :

MISS R. E. DABNER, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N.
*MISS C. E. M. DRIVER, S.R.N., S.C.M.
MISS J. E. EAMES, S.R.N., Q.N.
MISS D. EZZARD, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N.
MRS. W. G. FINCH, S.R.N.
MRS. M. HOLDWAY, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N. (from 6.6.50)
MISS E. HUGHES, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N.
*MISS E. M. MILLER, S.R.C.N., S.C.M.
†MRS. M. E. MORGAN, S.R.N.
MISS P. M. PHILLIPS, S.R.N., Q.N.
MRS. J. E. RAINSLEY, S.R.N.
MR. A. ROTCHELL, S.R.N., Q.N. (from 14.6.50)
MRS. H. L. STAPLETON, S.R.N.
MISS A. G. W. JOHNSON, S.R.N., Q.N. (to 30.1.50)
*MRS. F. M. MILLER, S.R.N. (to 25.1.50)

Home Teacher of the Blind and Occupational Therapist :

MISS L. E. JACKSON, H.T. Cert.

Senior Authorised Officer and Welfare Officer :

V. O. F. LITTLE

Authorised Officer and Assistant Welfare Officer :

H. A. HURT

Authorised Officer and Female Mental Health Worker :

MISS N. G. FULLER

Clerical Staff :

H. T. HOUNSOM (Lay Administrative Officer)
A. H. HOOKHAM, F.R.Met.Soc.
W. L. PECK
C. A. HEMSLEY
MISS G. E. WOODS
MISS M. S. HARDY
MISS D. M. BETTLESTONE
MISS D. ORAM
B. K. LEIGHTON
MISS J. Y. WORMAN (from 17.7.50)
MISS B. WAIGHT (from 23.10.50)
MISS P. LAWRENCE (to 24.6.50)

Dental Attendants :

MISS D. S. JACKSON
MISS M. K. WILSON

* *Temporary.*

† *Part-time.*

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
AVENUE HOUSE,
EASTBOURNE.
August, 1951.

*To His Worship the Mayor and to the Aldermen and Councillors of the
County Borough of Eastbourne.*

MR. MAYOR, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report, the fifty-ninth in the Series, on the health of Eastbourne for the year 1950.

The Meteorological Statistics, in addition to many other facts, set out in the body of the Report go a long way to justifying Eastbourne's claim to being a healthy town and a place second to none in these Islands, and indeed in Europe, for residence, as well as for convalescence following illness, and for return to normal health of persons suffering from the stresses and strains of the times we live in.

The Registrar General estimated our mid-year population to be fifty-eight thousand and fifty, an increase of one thousand, one hundred and seventy on the estimate for the previous year. The decline in the Birth Rate continued, and there were forty-nine fewer live births than in the last year. Deaths from all causes numbered eight hundred and ninety-two as compared with eight hundred and seventy in 1949. Whilst the "crude" death rate was 15.36, in comparison with the rate of 11.6 for England and Wales as a whole, the application of the Area Comparability Factor, which makes allowance for the age constitution of the population of an area, gives a corrected death rate of 11.36. Deaths of infants under one year numbered eighteen: of these three were illegitimate children, and of the eleven infants who died under four weeks two were illegitimate. There were fourteen deaths from all forms of tuberculosis, giving a rate of 0.24 per 1,000 of the population as compared with a rate of 0.36 for the country as a whole. The one death from causes associated with pregnancy or child birth was the sad case of a young woman dying in her own home, from Pulmonary Embolism, eighteen days after the birth of her baby.

There were sixty-nine cases of scarlet fever, but the disease was again of a mild type and the cases occurred sporadically. Cases of measles and whooping cough occurred throughout the year, and the highest incidence was in the months of November and December. Parents, as a result of health education, are now more alive to the possible serious complications and after-effects of these two diseases and permanent disability is exceptional.

In connection with the prevention and control of infectious disease, including infection from food, the excellent facilities provided by the Public Health Laboratory Service were used to the full and our best thanks are due to the Director, Dr. J. E. Jameson, and to his staff, at the Brighton Laboratory.

It can, I think, be claimed that the various Services in accordance with the schemes made by the Local Health Authority under the National Health Service Act functioned smoothly and provided a reasonable service to the public. There appears to be no decline in the popularity of institutional midwifery. Of the eight hundred and eighty births which took place in the Borough, only one hundred and forty-one were attended by the domiciliary midwives. The percentage of domiciliary confinements has fallen from thirty-two in 1945 to sixteen in 1950: this is a tendency which I personally am very sorry to see. The Home Nursing and Domestic Help Services were again in great demand, and I feel their usefulness and popularity has reached the stage when they are assured of a permanent place in the social services of this country. The need for a speedy turnover of hospital beds necessitates earlier discharge of patients from hospitals: the resultant nursing of acute and sub-acute cases is, to the nurses, a welcome change from the eternal round of chronic sick persons.

The demands on the Ambulance Service continued to be heavy. Many sick persons, in relation to whom a request for removal by ambulance was made, were, after consultation with the doctor concerned, moved safely and comfortably by train, and I am satisfied that no serious misuse is now made of the service for long distance journeys. There is, however, I feel, scope for improvement in regard to work in the Borough and the surrounding country. The whole question is, at the time of writing, being thoroughly reviewed, and with the full co-operation of my colleagues in hospital and private practice, I am confident that further economies can and will be made.

Whatever changes may take place in the Health Services, Tuberculosis is a disease with which the Medical Officer of Health will ever be deeply concerned. I am happy to record that our less fortunate brethren in Eastbourne who are afflicted with this disabling and killing disease are being well cared for. The relationship of my staff and myself with the Chest Physician and his staff are close and cordial, with the result that patients derive the maximum benefit from the Services provided by the Regional Hospital Board and the Local Health Authority. There was no unreasonable delay in our cases being admitted to hospital for treatment. I have only one criticism to make and that is in regard to the sending of some of our people to hospitals distant from Eastbourne, while cases from other areas are sent to occupy hospital beds here. This defect is, of course, the result of excessive regional control, but it is, I feel, one which can, and should be overcome.

In regard to Mental Health, numbers of persons are now being treated on a voluntary basis as outpatients, as well as inpatients, at Mental Hospitals and their associated clinics, and this, indeed, shews a welcome change in the attitude of patients, their relatives and the public generally, towards mental disability and disorder. Whilst it can rightly be claimed that enormous advances have been made in the prevention and control of infectious disease, and in the treatment of tuberculosis and very many other serious diseases, we cannot afford to ignore the fact that there exists much sub-normal health of emotional or mental origin: this is hardly to be wondered at in view of the experiences of our people throughout the greater part of the present century. Security cannot be dispensed, and the human race will be ever prone to anxiety, but there is unquestionably much more that could be done for the many who require help, guidance and encouragement to enable them bear their crosses. There are also those, and they are not few, who need the kindly, encouraging and supporting hand in their efforts at rehabilitation following breakdown. We must, now that diphtheria is almost non-existent and penicillin and other drugs have removed the dread of so many diseases, pay more attention to the mental health of our people and approach the problem with a determined preventive, care and after-care outlook.

The duties of the Local Authority under the National Assistance Act, and especially the Welfare Services for persons handicapped by age and other conditions, continued to claim much of the time of various members of the staff of the health section, as well as of the Welfare Officers. The staff in the Welfare Section of my department consists of two male officers who have to devote a considerable proportion of their time to duties under the Lunacy and Mental Treatment Acts and Mental Deficiency Acts. The Home Teacher for the Blind is fully occupied by the increasing numbers of Blind and Partially Sighted Persons. Considerable importance is attached to the routine and special visiting of aged persons and this welfare work is done by the Health Visitors in accordance with our scheme under Section 24 of the National Health Service Act. The majority of old people cling desperately to their own homes and possessions and with advice, help and encouragement many are enabled to end their days in the surroundings they cherish. Your Council has supported, and continues to support, voluntary organisations working in the different fields of welfare for the Dumb, the Hard of Hearing and for the Crippled and others. New and wider fields of welfare work now appear about to open up for the many other categories of handicapped persons not already catered for. Extended services cannot be provided without some expenditure of money, but in view of the manpower and economic situations, and the international outlook, caution must be exercised in the matter of increasing staff. I hope it will be possible for Health Visitors to cover some at least of this new pasture. We must, however, be watchful that our homes are not subject to "invasion" by too many officials. There is, I think, a considerable body of opinion that feels our outlook on the training and duties of the Health Visitor is due for

review. Personally, I take the view that her future lies in Social Welfare work in its broadest sense and not merely in the narrower confines of the School Health and Maternity and Child Welfare Services.

Since the coming into operation of the National Health Service and National Assistance Acts in July 1948, it has daily become more apparent that we, on the Local Authority side, are partners, important partners to be sure, in the great organisation of Social Service in this country. To enable the individuals in the community we serve to derive the benefits for which they pay, and to which they are entitled, the various partners must co-operate to the full, and be ever ready to give, as well as to take. Let us admit that the "teething" years have not been easy, but things are now taking shape, and we each are seeing more clearly and more sympathetically our partners' difficulties. We are perhaps lucky, in that a compact and autonomous County Borough organisation makes our task somewhat easier than that of others. I should be failing in my duty if I did not once again record my appreciation of the co-operation I received throughout the year from the officers and members of the many bodies, Statutory as well as Voluntary, with whom I had to deal. It seems inevitable that further amending legislation will come, but perhaps it is better to hasten slowly in matters of such importance and make sure that changes, when they are made, will be for the lasting benefit of the community as a whole.

I am happy, as always, to thank the staff of all sections of the Department for their loyalty and work throughout the year.

In conclusion, Mr. Mayor, I take this opportunity of conveying to you, to the Chairman and Members of the Public Health, Health Services and Welfare Services Committees and to all the Members of the Council, my sincere thanks for the consideration and help you again at all times extended to me.

I am, Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

JOHN FENTON,

Medical Officer of Health.

VITAL STATISTICS

The following are the statistics furnished by the Registrar-General :—

Estimated Mid-Year Home Population—58,050.

BIRTHS :				<i>Total</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
Live Births—Legitimate	..	..	..	645	326	319
Illegitimate	..	..	..	56	34	22
Still Births—Legitimate	..	..	..	15	8	7
Illegitimate	..	..	..	2	2	—
DEATHS :						
All causes	..	..	..	892	397	495
					<i>Eastbourne</i>	<i>England and Wales</i>
Birth rate per 1,000 population—						
Live Births	..	..	..	12.07		15.8
Still Births	..	..	..	0.29		0.37
Birth rate after applying “Area Comparability Factor” of 1.09	..	..	..	13.47		—
Death rate (Crude) per 1,000	..	..	..	15.36		11.6
Death rate after applying “Area Comparability Factor” of 0.74	..	..	..	11.36		—
Tuberculosis death rate per 1,000 population	..	..	..	0.24		0.36
Maternal Mortality—Death rates per 1,000 total Live and Still Births :						
Abortion with sepsis	..	..	..	—		0.09
Other Abortion	..	..	..	—		0.05
Complication of Pregnancy and Delivery	..	..	..	—		0.54
Sepsis of Childbirth and the Puerperium	..	..	..	—		0.03
Other Complications of the Puerperium	..	..	..	1.39		0.15
Death rate of infants under 1 year of age :						
All infants per 1,000 live births ..	..	..	..	25.67		29.8
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	..	..	..	23.25		
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	..	..	..	53.57		

CAUSES OF DEATH

			<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
Tuberculosis, respiratory	..	..	5	7	12
Tuberculosis, other	..	..	2	—	2
Syphilitic disease	..	..	4	—	4
Measles	..	..	1	—	1
Other infective and parasitic diseases ..	..	..	—	2	2
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	..	..	4	14	18

	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus ..	18	1	19
Malignant neoplasm, breast ..	—	23	23
Malignant neoplasm, uterus ..	—	13	13
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	36	54	90
Leukaemia, aleukaemia ..	2	—	2
Diabetes ..	3	1	4
Vascular lesions of nervous system ..	74	104	178
Coronary disease, angina ..	48	45	93
Hypertension with heart disease ..	5	8	13
Other heart disease ..	98	125	223
Other circulatory disease ..	8	8	16
Influenza ..	1	2	3
Pneumonia ..	7	16	23
Bronchitis ..	12	7	19
Other diseases of respiratory system ..	4	—	4
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum ..	3	4	7
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea ..	3	2	5
Nephritis and nephrosis ..	11	9	20
Hyperplasia of prostate ..	5	—	5
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion ..	—	1	1
Congenital malformations ..	3	2	5
Other defined and ill-defined diseases ..	25	31	56
Motor vehicle accidents ..	1	—	1
All other accidents ..	4	10	14
Suicide ..	9	6	15
Homicide and operations of war ..	1	—	1
	397	495	892

There were no deaths from diphtheria, whooping cough, meningococcal infections or acute poliomyelitis.

AGE MORTALITY

	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
Under 1 ..	12	6	18
1-5 ..	3	4	7
5-15 ..	3	3	6
15-45 ..	110	80	190
45-65 ..	121	117	238
65 and over ..	148	285	433
	397	495	892

INFANTILE MORTALITY 1894-1950

<i>Years</i>				<i>Total Infant Deaths</i>	<i>Infantile Mortality Rate</i>	<i>Total Births</i>
1894-1903 Average	..	..	..	108.5	118.2	917.3
1904-1913 Average	..	..	..	79.3	96.6	891.3
1914-1923 Average	..	..	..	52.3	68.8	759.8
1924-1933 Average	..	..	..	30.0	45.7	673.7
1934	..	..	..	28	43.54	643
1935	..	..	..	20	33.65	594
1936	..	..	..	30	46.01	652
1937	..	..	..	19	30.84	616
1938	..	..	..	32	50.95	628
1939	..	..	..	26	44.29	587
1940	..	..	..	32	58.71	545
1941	..	..	..	16	41.66	384
1942	..	..	..	20	43.19	463
1943	..	..	..	13	31.25	416
1934-1943 Average	..	..	..	23.6	42.40	552.8
1944	..	..	..	11	22.49	489
1945	..	..	..	24	35.98	667
1946	..	..	..	28	29.04	964
1947	..	..	..	31	31.5	983
1948	..	..	..	21	26.22	801
1949	..	..	..	16	21.62	740
1950	..	..	..	18	25.67	701

The eighteen deaths (12 males and 6 females) of infants under 1 year were as follows :

<i>Age</i>	<i>Sex</i>	<i>Where died</i>	<i>Cause of death</i>
Newly Born	M	Found dead	1a. Asphyxia.
			b. Pressure upon the mouth by some soft object.
			c. Infanticide.
30 minutes	M	At home	1a. Miscarriage.
2 hours	M	St. Mary's Hospital	1a. Prematurity (Caesarian Section for Placenta Praevia). (Birth weight : 2lbs. 4½ozs.)

<i>Age</i>	<i>Sex</i>	<i>Where died</i>	<i>Cause of death</i>
4 hours	M	Twins Maternity Home	1a. Icterus Neonatorum.
			b. Rhesus factor—antibodies.
			c. Incompatability of parent's blood.
			2. Prematurity. (Birth weight : 3lbs. 12ozs.).
5 hours	F		1a. Icterus Neonatorum.
			b. Rhesus factor.
			c. Prematurity. (Birth weight : 3lbs. 2ozs.).
6 hours	M	St. Mary's Hospital	1a. Prematurity. (Birth weight : 4lbs. 4ozs.).
20 hours	M	St. Mary's Hospital	1a. Prematurity. (Not notified).
1 day	M	Maternity Home	1a. Prematurity. (Birth weight : 2lbs. 4ozs.).
1 day	M	At home	1a. Congenital Heart Disease.
1 week	M	St. Mary's Hospital	1a. Prematurity. (Birth weight : 2lbs. 4ozs.).
1 week	F	St. Mary's Hospital	1a. Haemorrhagic Disease of New Born.
1 month	F	Maternity Home	1a. Congenital Heart Disease.
2 months	M	St. Mary's Hospital	1a. Gastro Enteritis. P.M.
3 months	F	At home	1a. Congenital Heart Disease.
3 months	F	Guy's Hospital, London	1a. Lobar Pneumonia. b. Amytonia Congenita.
4 months	M	At home	1a. Status Lymphaticus. P.M.
4 months	F	Princess Alice Memorial Hospital	1a. Asphyxia due to inhalation of vomit. Misadventure.
10 months	M	Children's Hospital, Great Ormond Street, London	1a. Uraemia. b. Bilateral Hydronephrosis. c. Cystic Kidneys.

DEATHS OF CHILDREN 1 TO 5 YEARS

Causes of death :

16 months	..	1 (a) Broncho Pneumonia. (b) Measles.
		2 Marasmus.
2 years	M	1 (a) Acute Leukaemia.
3 years	F	1 (a) Broncho Pneumonia.
4 years	F	1 (a) Rheumatic Carditis.

MATERNAL DEATH

The certified cause of death was :—

- 1 (a) Pulmonary Embolism.
- (b) Venous Thrombosis.
- 2 Parturition.

The patient, aged 22 years, died suddenly in her own home, eighteen days after confinement.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS 1925-1950

Year	No. of Births	Birth rate per 1,000 population	Birth rate after applying "Area Comparability Factor"	No. of Deaths	Death rate per 1,000 population	Death rate after applying "Area Comparability Factor"
1925	661	12.2	—	666	12.09	—
1926	727	12.9	—	603	10.75	—
1927	655	11.55	—	651	11.47	—
1928	726	12.41	—	676	11.55	—
1929	643	10.97	—	794	13.55	—
1930	667	11.3	—	660	11.3	—
1931	651	11.7	—	715	12.8	—
1932	701	12.19	—	738	12.83	—
1933	640	11.3	—	741	13.2	—
1934	643	11.5	—	738	13.12	10.8
1935	594	10.59	—	717	12.78	10.22
1936	652	11.69	—	733	13.15	10.52
1937	616	10.77	—	785	14.11	11.28
1938	628	11.06	—	775	13.65	10.92
1939	587	11.18	—	759	12.76	10.00
1940	545	10.13	—	880	16.36	12.27
1941	384	13.92	—	487	17.66	—
1942	463	14.95	—	598	19.31	—
1943	416	15.19	—	618	22.57	—
1944	489	17.47	—	530	18.94	—
1945	667	16.99	—	680	17.30	—
1946	964	19.36	—	738	14.82	—
1947	983	18.3	—	816	15.2	—
1948	801	14.15	—	718	12.68	—
1949	740	13.00	—	870	15.29	11.31
1950	701	12.07	13.47	892	15.36	11.36

DEATHS FROM CANCER

The following table shows the number of deaths from Cancer, together with the death rates since 1904.

	Year	Popula- tion	Age Groups						Total Deaths	Death Rate per 1,000
			0- 1	1- 5	5- 15	15- 25	25- 65	65 & over		
Ten Years	1904	45,750	—	—	—	—	**	**	54	1.18
	1905	46,500	—	—	—	1	29	21	51	1.09
	1906	49,000	—	—	—	—	25	25	50	1.02
	1907	50,500	—	—	—	1	32	20	53	1.06
	1908	51,500	1	—	—	—	20	27	48	0.93
	1909	52,000	—	—	1	1	28	20	50	0.96
	1910	52,500	—	—	—	—	38	24	62	1.18
	1911	52,544	—	—	—	—	27	32	59	1.12
	1912	53,500	—	1	—	—	35	28	64	1.19
	1913	54,000	—	—	1	—	35	31	67	1.24
	Total	—	1	1	2	3	***	***	558	—
Ten Years	1914	54,500	—	—	—	—	35	34	69	1.26
	1915	47,125	—	—	—	—	34	17	51	1.08
	1916	49,976	—	—	—	—	**	**	65	1.30
	1917	44,842	—	—	—	—	33	27	60	1.33
	1918	49,682	—	—	—	—	26	21	47	0.94
	1919	50,442	—	—	—	—	36	26	62	1.22
	1920	50,354	—	—	—	—	26	50	76	1.50
	1921	53,600	—	—	—	1	50	50	101	1.88
	1922	53,700	—	1	—	2	44	41	88	1.63
	1923	53,900	—	—	—	—	37	33	70	1.29
	Total	—	—	1	—	3	**	**	689	—
Ten Years	1924	54,830	—	—	—	1	37	44	82	1.49
	1925	55,060	—	1	—	1	38	54	94	1.70
	1926	56,060	—	—	—	—	44	61	105	1.80
	1927	57,000	—	—	—	1	50	59	110	1.90
	1928	58,500	—	—	—	—	45	53	98	1.67
	1929	58,570	—	—	1	—	48	59	108	1.84
	1930	59,000	—	—	—	—	41	63	104	1.50
	1931	55,710	—	—	—	—	49	69	118	2.11
	1932	57,500	—	—	—	2	45	78	125	2.17
	1933	56,550	—	—	—	—	49	65	114	2.0
	Total	—	—	1	1	5	446	605	1058	—
Five Years	1934	56,250	—	—	1	—	46	66	113	2.0
	1935	56,100	—	—	—	—	36	75	111	2.0
	1936	55,730	—	—	—	—	49	58	107	1.9
	1937	55,610	—	—	—	—	55	63	118	2.1
	1938	56,770	—	—	—	—	48	84	132	2.1
	Total	—	—	—	1	—	234	346	581	—

	Year	Popula- tion	Age Groups						Total Deaths	Death Rate per 1,000
			0- 1	1- 5	5- 15	15- 45	45- 65	65 & over		
Ten Years	1939	59,470	—	—	1	12	69	30	112	1.88
	1940	53,760	—	1	—	4	37	53	95	1.76
	1941	27,570	—	—	—	1	24	48	73	2.64
	1942	30,960	—	—	—	4	30	48	82	2.68
	1943	27,380	—	—	—	3	29	52	84	3.06
	1944	27,980	—	—	—	2	26	67	95	3.43
	1945	39,300	—	1	—	6	43	79	129	3.28
	1946	49,790	—	—	—	4	54	68	126	2.53
	1947	53,540	—	—	—	7	31	87	125	2.33
	1948	56,610	—	1	1	5	35	92	134	2.36
	Total	—	—	3	2	48	378	624	1055	—
Two Years	1949	56,880	—	—	—	9	40	79	128	2.25
	1950	58,050	—	—	—	42	58	42	142	2.44
	Total	—	—	—	—	51	98	121	270	—

METEOROLOGY

TEMPERATURE.—The temperature ranged from 25 degrees in January to 79 degrees in August.

The mean temperatures were above the averages for the first eight months, but were below average for the last four months.

The temperature of the sea reached 60 degrees by June 3rd and the last date above this temperature was September 20th.

SUNSHINE.—Eastbourne registered 1841.6 hours sunshine, which was third highest in the official list of 289 stations and at the top for mainland stations. The total hours for February, March, April, June, July and October, exceeded the average.

Our position in the official list in relation to other South Coast towns was as follows :

Position	Town	Hours
3	Eastbourne ..	1841.6
1	Shanklin ..	1910.2
2	Sandown ..	1871.3
4	Weymouth ..	1820.6
5	Worthing ..	1805.4
6	Ryde ..	1798.4
10	Ventnor ..	1787.6
13	Hastings ..	1772.6
15	Dover ..	1762.8
17	Seaford ..	1755.5
18	Portsmouth ..	1752.2
20	Bexhill ..	1739.9
21	Littlehampton ..	1737.4

<i>Position</i>	<i>Town</i>	<i>Hours</i>
22	Folkestone	1734.5
27	Bognor	1716.6
30	Brighton	1702.4
46	Falmouth	1669.7
50	Plymouth	1649.7
61	Torquay	1625.2
83	Bournemouth	1587.0
98	Newquay	1563.4
110	Sidmouth	1548.0

RAINFALL.—The total of 30.97 inches was 0.25 inches below the average. During the first six months 10.88 inches were registered and 20.09 inches in the last half year.

WINDS.—The percentage of wind direction was :

<i>Direction</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
N.	12.47
N.E.	5.75
E.	5.75
S.E.	5.20
S.	9.45
S.W.	10.28
W.	37.54
N.W.	12.33
Calm	1.23

SUMMARY OF OBSERVATIONS

AIR PRESSURE (Mean Sea Level)

Daily Average :

9 a.m.	29.955 inches (1014.4 millibars)
9 p.m.	29.950 inches (1014.2 millibars)

AIR TEMPERATURE

Daily Averages :

Maximum	58.5 degrees
Minimum	46.0
Combined	51.2 "
Range	10.5 "
At 9 a.m.	52.0 "
At 9 p.m.	51.1 "
Warmest day—August 7th	79 "
Warmest night—June 6th	63 "
Coldest day—January 25th	33 "
Coldest night—January 25th and March 1st ..	25 "

SEA TEMPERATURE

Daily Average	53.0
Highest—August 7th and 8th	66.5 "
Lowest—December 31st	37.4 "

EARTH TEMPERATURE

At 1 foot	..	..	..	..	53.1	..
At 4 feet	..	..	..	..	54.3	..

SUNSHINE

Total	..	..	..	..	1841.6	hours
Daily Average	..	..	..	..	5.04	..

HUMIDITY

Daily Average : 9 a.m.	..	..	..	..	83	per cent.
9 p.m.	..	..	..	..	87	per cent.

PREVAILING WINDS : West

	..	..	..	..	37.54	per cent.
Snow and sleet recorded on	..	..	..	..	11	days
Hail recorded on	..	..	..	..	4	..
Thunderstorms recorded on	..	..	..	..	12	..
Fog (9 a.m.) recorded on	..	..	..	..	3	..
Gales recorded on	..	..	..	..	10	..
Ground frost recorded during	..	..	..	..	58	nights

The following Table gives the monthly averages of temperature, sunshine and rainfall.

Month	Air Temperature					Mean Sea Temperature	Sunshine		Rainfall	
	Means of			High-est	Low-est		Total Hours	Daily Hours	Inches	'Rain' Days
	Maxi-mum	Mini-mum	Max. and Min. Com-bined							
January ..	44.9	38.0	41.5	53	25	44.4	50.0	1.61	1.16	11
February ..	49.3	39.8	44.5	56	27	44.1	85.4	3.05	4.28	18
March ..	52.6	40.1	46.3	62	25	46.1	157.7	5.09	1.43	11
April ..	54.1	41.5	47.8	64	32	48.5	201.4	6.71	1.94	18
May ..	60.6	47.2	53.9	71	39	53.9	233.2	7.52	1.24	12
June ..	67.5	55.4	61.5	77	47	61.4	282.6	9.42	0.83	6
July ..	67.7	57.2	62.5	76	49	64.2	253.4	8.17	2.77	14
August ..	69.0	57.4	63.2	79	51	64.7	214.9	6.93	3.19	16
September ..	63.3	53.2	58.3	72	41	59.5	133.5	4.45	4.04	21
October ..	57.7	47.4	52.5	66	34	55.4	123.3	3.98	1.11	9
November ..	51.1	41.5	46.3	56	30	49.4	69.6	2.32	6.10	19
December ..	40.5	32.5	36.5	53	26	42.3	36.6	1.18	2.89	16
Year ..	56.5	46.0	51.2	79 (Aug.)	25 (Jan. and Mar.)	53.0	1841.6	5.04	30.97	171

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

WATER SUPPLY.—The Eastbourne Waterworks Company is responsible for the water supply of the Borough. The bulk of the water comes from a well in the Downs at Friston three and a half miles from the centre of the town. The well is 120 feet deep and is fed from over two miles of heading cut through the chalk. The floor of the heading lies at a depth varying from 120 to 400 feet below the surface of the ground. Water is pumped to a reservoir on Friston Hill, from which it gravitates by a twenty-one inch main to holding and distributing covered reservoirs at Meads and Mill Gap.

The Catchment Area, some four square miles in extent, is all downland and some 2,000 acres have been leased to the Forestry Commission. The Company has at all times taken every possible precaution to prevent any activity in the gathering ground which might risk pollution of the supply.

The water was ample in quantity throughout the year, and the quality again left nothing to be desired.

The subsidiary source of supply at Holywell was used to the extent of 114 million gallons. The water from both sources received chlorination treatment.

The average weekly consumption of water was in the region of $22\frac{3}{4}$ million gallons, but it varied between $19\frac{1}{2}$ and 28 millions.

The Company has its own arrangements for the bacteriological and chemical examinations of both the raw and piped supplies and the Local Authority also provides for regular testing of the supply as it reaches the consumer.

The following are typical reports on samples taken from :

- (a) Friston (source of supply)
- (b) Holywell (subsidiary source)
- (c) Town Main (supplies as received by the public)

(a) The Counties Public Health Laboratories,
66, Victoria Street, London, S.W.1.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION ON A SAMPLE OF WATER
RECEIVED ON 11/10/50 FROM EASTBOURNE WATERWORKS
COMPANY, LABELLED FRISTON WELL.

1 day at 37°C. 2 days at 37°C. 3 days at 20°C.

Number of Colonies developing on Agar	0 per ml.	0 per ml.	2 per ml.
	<i>Present in</i>	<i>Absent from</i>	<i>Probable Number</i>
Presumptive Coli- aerogenes Reaction	—ml.	100 ml.	0 per 100 ml.
Bact. coli (Type 1) ..	—ml.	100 ml.	0 per ml.
Cl. welchii Reaction	—ml.	100 ml.	

This sample is clear and bright in appearance and is of a high standard of bacterial purity.

These results are indicative of a water which is wholesome in character and suitable for public supply purposes.

(Signed) ROY C. HOATHER.

16th October, 1950.

(b)

The Counties Public Health Laboratories,
66, Victoria Street, London, S.W.1.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION ON A SAMPLE OF WATER
RECEIVED ON 21/12/50 FROM EASTBOURNE WATERWORKS
COMPANY, LABELLED HOLYWELL.

1 day at 37°C. 2 days at 37°C. 3 days at 20°C,

Number of Colonies developing on Agar..	0 per ml.	0 per ml.	0 per ml. <i>Probable</i>
	<i>Present in</i>	<i>Absent from</i>	<i>Number</i>

Presumptive Coli- aerogenes Reaction	—ml.	100 ml.	0 per 100 ml.
Bact. coli (Type 1)..	—ml.	100 ml.	0 per 100 ml.
Cl. welchii Reaction	—ml.	100 ml.	

This sample is clear and bright in appearance and conforms to the highest standard of bacterial purity.

These results are indicative of a water which is wholesome in character and suitable for public supply purposes.

(Signed) ROY C. HOATHER.

(c)

The Clinical Research Association Ltd.,
Watergate House, York Buildings, W.C.2
and

South Road, Haywards Heath, Sussex.

To Medical Officer of Health,
Avenue House, The Avenue,
Eastbourne, Sussex.(Eastbourne Borough).
Laboratory Report No. 18520.

19/12/50.

CHEMICAL AND BACTERIOLOGICAL WATER REPORT

The sample of water marked Town Main has been examined with the following results :

	<i>Parts per</i> <i>1,000,000</i>	<i>Grains per</i> <i>Gallon</i>
1. CHEMICAL		
Total solids (dried at 120°C.) ..	30.0	21.0
Combined chlorine (as Cl.) ..	4.2	2.9
equivalent to Sodium Chloride (NaCl.)	6.9	4.9
Nitric nitrogen (Nitrates) ..	0.52	0.36
Nitrous nitrogen (Nitrites) ..	Nil	Nil
Ammoniacal nitrogen ..	0.0016	0.0011
Albuminoid nitrogen ..	0.0012	0.0008
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours at 27°C.	0.005	0.004
Lead or Copper ..	Nil	Nil
Temporary hardness (equivalent to CaCO ₃) ..	17.5	12.3
Permanent hardness (equivalent to CaCO ₃) ..	4.0	2.8
Total hardness (equivalent to CaCO ₃) ..	21.5	15.1

2. BACTERIOLOGICAL

Agar plate count, at 20-22°C., for three days	=2 per ml.
Agar plate count, at 37°C., for two days	=2 per ml.
Faecal coli	not found in 100 ml.
Probable number of coliform bacilli	none found in 100 ml.
Enterococci	not found in 100 ml.
Cl. welchii (spores)	not found in 100 ml.

The above results show that this water is quite safe for drinking purposes.

(Signed) R. S. RALPH, M.R.C.S., D.P.H.,
Laboratory Director.

Six dwellings in the Borough receive their water supply from wells. All other dwellings have a direct supply from public water mains.

PUBLIC BATHS.

(a) SLIPPER BATHS.

I. *Old Town.* Twelve baths are provided for males and five for females. The number using these baths was 15,768 (17,041 in 1949; 16,880 in 1948).

II. *Seaside.* Thirty baths are provided, 15 for males and 15 for females. The number using these baths was 34,415 (37,095 in 1949; 35,416 in 1948).

III. *Devonshire.* Eighteen baths are provided, 9 for males and 9 for females. The number using these baths was 7,491 (7,785 in 1949 and 8,509 in 1948).

There was a gradual decrease in the number of persons using the slipper baths throughout the year.

(b) SWIMMING BATHS.

I. *Old Town.* This bath, situate in the Old Town area, is a fresh water bath filled from a well in the grounds. It was in use from April 26th to August 19th, when the bath was closed for works in connection with the installation of a modern chlorination and filtration plant. On Wednesday afternoons and on Saturdays the bath was available to the public, but at other times it was used by organised school parties, mainly from the Local Authority's Schools.

The numbers using this bath were :

Adults	233
Children	1,602
Organised school parties ..	9,686

Total .. 11,521 (16,413 in 1949)

II. *Devonshire.* The two swimming baths were open during the summer months. They are filled with sea water and run on a continuous turnover, filtration, chlorination and heating system. The smaller of the two baths was in use during the winter months.

The numbers using these baths were :

Adults	10,208
Children	36,607
Children in organised parties ..	25,524
Youth organisations	739

Total ..	73,078 (67,153 in 1949)
----------	-------------------------

The Old Town and Seaside Baths are under the control of the Public Health Department. The Devonshire Baths are the responsibility of the Entertainments Department, but sampling and general supervision in regard to safety of the water is exercised by the Public Health Department.

The chlorine content of each bath, when in use, is estimated twice daily and samples of the water are submitted for bacteriological examination at least once a month and oftener if considered necessary.

SEWERAGE AND DRAINAGE.—The sewage of Eastbourne is discharged, after screening, into the sea at Langney Point. With the exception of some 171 properties in the eastern area of the Borough, and 40 small-holdings and 2 farm cottages on or at the foot of the downs, where disposal is to septic tanks or cesspools, drainage to the sewerage system is general.

PUBLIC CLEANSING.—The Borough Engineer is the officer responsible for public cleansing and scavenging. Portable dustbins are in use for the storage of house refuse in almost all premises.

INSPECTIONS AND VISITS MADE BY THE SANITARY INSPECTORS.—The following is a summary of the inspections made and premises and places visited.

<i>General</i>		<i>Food and Food Premises</i>	
Complaints investigated ..	997	Dairies and Milk Purveyors ..	192
Schools	115	Ice Cream Manufacturers ..	338
Camping Sites and Moveable		Ice Cream Retailers ..	499
Dwellings	114	Bakehouses	95
Places of Public Entertainment	36	Butchers' Shops and Wholesale	
Public Baths	116	Depots	321
Drainage and Plumbing Works	1,353	Fish Shops	137
Visits in connection with :		Fried Fish Shops	69
(i) Land Charges Enquiries	368	Fruiterers	105
(ii) Timber Certificates ..	79	Other Food Shops and Stores ..	462
Stables and Piggeries	179	Hotel and Restaurant Kitchens	631
Smoke Observations	28	Slaughter Houses	524
Knacker's Yards	129	Proposed Catering Establish-	
Factories	377	ments	16
Workplaces	65	Food Samples Taken	629
Outworkers' Premises	78		
Shops (Sect. 38, Shops Act,			
1950)	111	<i>Infectious Disease Investigations</i>	
Re-visits	863	Visits and enquiries	305
		Houses Disinfected	147

<i>Housing</i>		<i>Rodent Control</i>	
Dwelling Houses, Housing Acts	457	Visits and Inspections	.. 391
Dwelling Houses, Public Health Act	.. 375		
Verminous Houses	.. 55	Miscellaneous Visits	.. 2,129
Re-visits	.. 1,586		

STATUTORY NUISANCES, ETC.—Nuisances, insanitary conditions, etc., were, for the most part, dealt with by the persons concerned after informal approach.

The following statutory notices were served :

To provide dustbins (Section 75)	..	..	6
To abate nuisances (Section 93)	..	..	5

In one case under Section 75, the owner did not comply with the notice, and the Council resolved to provide a dustbin and recover the cost.

The Public Health Committee has delegated powers to act as the Local Authority for those sections of the Public Health Act, 1936, dealing with insanitary conditions and moveable dwellings.

CAMPING SITES AND MOVEABLE DWELLINGS.—Four applications for licences to use land as sites for moveable dwellings, and three applications for licences to station a caravan, were received. Licences were granted, subject to conditions as to water supply, disposal of waste matter, density and as to general cleanliness. No cause for complaint arose regarding compliance with the conditions imposed.

Some applicants fail to understand the position which arises when their application under the Public Health Act, 1936, is granted, and subsequently, permission to site a moveable dwelling, or to use land as a camping site, is refused by the same Authority on Town Planning grounds. Opinion appears to be sharply divided on the desirability of establishing properly controlled camping sites under the aegis of Local Authorities. In view of the increasing popularity of camping and caravan holidays, and the consequent difficulties arising from the uncontrolled siting of moveable dwellings, it would appear that the time has arrived for serious consideration to be given to this matter, especially in holiday resorts.

SCHOOLS.—The schools under the control of the Local Education Authority were inspected at intervals during the year.

SHOPS ACTS.—The Shops Act, 1950, came into force on 1st of October. By this Act, some eight earlier Shops Acts and portions of three other Acts were repealed and re-enacted in consolidated form.

Section 38 lays down requirements as to ventilation, temperature, sanitary conveniences, lighting and washing facilities. This is the only Section dealt with by the Sanitary Inspectors.

FACTORIES ACT, 1937

1.—INSPECTIONS FOR PURPOSES OF PROVISIONS AS TO HEALTH.

<i>Premises</i>	<i>Number on Register</i>	<i>Number of</i>		
		<i>Inspections</i>	<i>Written Notices</i>	<i>Occupiers Prosecuted</i>
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	105	140	14	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	226	164	9	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (including outworkers' premises) ..	183	73	—	—
Total	514	377	23	—

2.—CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND.

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	15	15	—	1	—
Overcrowding (S.2)	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	4	3	—	1	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	2	1	—	1	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	6	6	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	—	—	—	—	—
Total	27	25	—	3	—

PART VIII OF THE ACT—OUTWORK
(SECTIONS 110 AND 111)

<i>Nature of Work</i>	<i>Section 110</i>		
	<i>No. of Out-Workers in August list required by Section 110 (1) (c)</i>	<i>No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council</i>	<i>No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists</i>
Wearing } Making, etc. ..	35	—	—
Apparel } Cleaning and washing	—	—	—
Household linen ..	3	—	—
Lace, lace curtains and nets ..	4	—	—
Curtains and furniture hangings	14	—	—
Furniture and upholstery ..	6	—	—
Umbrellas, etc. ..	2	—	—
Basket making ..	1	—	—

SECTION 111.—There were no instances found of work being done by outworkers in unwholesome premises.

From the first of the above tables it will be seen that there were 514 Factories on the register. This, for a holiday resort, may seem to be a large number, but many are included because the wide definition of "Factory" in the Factories Act, 1937, includes many premises which are primarily butchers' shops, dairies, ice cream premises, bakehouses, etc., which have mechanical power for the production or processing of commodities. Inspection of these premises is mainly in connection with food handling and storage and the inspections are so recorded. "Other Premises" in the first column of the said table, are mainly works of building or engineering construction which are, for the purpose of the Act, "factories" so long as men are employed on the site; these too, are mainly inspected for purposes in connection with the Public Health Act, rather than the Factories Act.

In the 105 factories without mechanical power, the provisions of Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 of the Act (as detailed in the first column of the second table), are enforced by the Local Authority; in other factories these requirements are dealt with by H.M. Inspectors of Factories.

HOUSING

The repair and maintenance of house property continues to give much cause for concern, more particularly as shortages of some material persists and the high cost of building repairs bears little relation to the controlled rentals. Having regard to rents received and the cost of building repairs, the expression "reasonable expense" as used in Section 9 of the Housing Act, 1936, is of great significance, as strictly, if a house cannot be repaired at a reasonable cost, it would fall to be

dealt with under Section 11 of the Act, which would, in normal circumstances, lead to the demolition of the property. The shortage of housing accommodation continues to present a grave social problem, and it is therefore vital to maintain in habitable condition any properties which can be saved and made reasonably fit for human habitation.

Only two applications were received for an Improvement Grant by owners under the Housing Act, 1949. One of these was subsequently withdrawn and in the other case the Regional Officer of the Ministry of Health refused a grant on the grounds that the resultant condition of the property would still fall below a reasonable standard.

Number of dwelling houses inspected during the year (under the Public Health and Housing Acts)	..	832
Number of dwelling houses found to be unfit for human habitation	..	4
Number of houses found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for habitation	..	535
Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action	..	507
Number of notices served under Section 9, Housing Act, 1936		13
Number of houses rendered fit after service of formal notice :—		
1. By Owners	..	7
2. By Local Authority	..	3
Formal notices under Public Health Act	..	4
Number of houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notice :—		
1. By Owners	..	4
2. By Local Authority	..	—
Number of houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	..	—
Number of houses demolished	..	—
Number of dwelling houses not demolished as a result of undertaking by owners under Section 11	..	3
Number of undertakings made in accordance with Section 11, cancelled, the house having been rendered fit	..	1
Number of dwelling houses occupied under Licence (Defence Regulation 68A)	..	2
Number of Closing Orders made in respect of underground rooms	..	—
Number of Closing Orders made in respect of parts of buildings other than underground rooms	..	1
Number of Closing Orders determined, the underground rooms having been made fit	..	—

APPLICANTS FOR HOUSING ACCOMMODATION.

Total number of outstanding applications : at 31/12/50	..	1,396
at 30/6/51	..	1,230

Analysis of Applications :

Persons living alone ..	47	Married couples—4 children	22
Married couples—no children	388	„ „ —5 children	9
„ „ —1 child ..	473	„ „ —6 children	5
„ „ —2 children	223	„ „ —7 children	1
„ „ —3 children	61	„ „ —8 children	1
		Total ..	1,230

(Of this total, 290 are “deferred” applications).

Three hundred and forty-three families are housed in requisitioned properties.

Number of family units re-housed during 1950 193

RODENT CONTROL

The Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949, came into operation on the 31st March, 1950, and by this Act the old Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act, 1919, and the Infestation Order, 1943, were repealed.

Under the new Act provision is made for the service of notices requiring treatment and works in connection with prevention, with powers enabling the Local Authority to carry out the work in default; also for block treatment, that is, where it is necessary for the work of effectively dealing with rats or mice to be carried out in several properties at one time, together with, if necessary, adjacent sewer manholes. The duty is now placed upon occupiers of premises to give notice to the Local Authority of the presence of rats or mice.

The method of treatment for surface infestation remained the same as before and investigation proceeded continuously to discover infestations and deal with them progressively. The Council resolved not to make a charge for disinfection of private dwelling houses, but in all other premises a charge is made for the cost of treatment.

The principal method of treatment used was pre-baiting and poisoning.

The method of recording infestations, etc., under the new Act, is different to that used heretofore. The following report, therefore, covers only a period of nine months of the year, from the 31st March onwards, that is, since the Act came into operation.

1. PREVALENCE OF RATS AND MICE.

Type of Property	Number of properties in Local Authority's Area				Analysis of Column (iv)		
	(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)	(v)	(vi)	(vii)
	Total	in which infestation was			Number infested by		
		Notified by Occupier	Oth'rwise dis-covered	Recorded (Total of (ii) & (iii))	Rats		Mice only
					Major	Minor	
Local Authority's Property ..	109	2	11	13	1	6	6
Dwelling Houses ..	16,493	293	64	357	1	159	197
Business Premises ..	2,916	71	16	87	2	18	67
Agricultural Property ..	68	—	4	4	2	2	—
Total ..	19,586	366	95	461	6	185	270

2. MEASURES OF CONTROL BY LOCAL AUTHORITY.

Type of Property	No. of properties inspected	No. of inspections made	Number of notices served under Section 4		Number of treatments* carried out				Block treatments of properties in different occupancies under Section 6 (1) or by informal arrangement		
					By arrangement with Occupier		Under Section 5 (1)				
			Treatments	Works	Rats	Mice only	Rats	Mice only	No. of Blocks	Sur-face	Associated sewers
										No. of separate occupancies	No. of man-holes treated
Local A'th'rity's Property	21	37	—	—	5	4	—	—	2	4	—
Dwelling Houses ..	559	650	—	—	112	176	—	—	27	69	10
Business Premises	174	394	—	—	18	64	—	—	3	5	—
Agric'l't'ral Property	8	14	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ..	762	1095	—	—	139	244	—	—	32	78	10

* Excluding treatments included under block treatments.

It will be seen that no formal action was necessary; in fact, in all cases there was complete co-operation between occupiers and the Council's officers.

The treatment for rats in the sewers takes the form of twice-yearly baiting of the sewer manholes. Before the first of the two half-yearly treatments a test baiting is carried out whereby some 10 per cent. of the sewer manholes in those portions of the town previously found to be clear of rats, are baited, and if no "takes" result, it is assumed, for that period, that the sewers in the area are clear.

A hard core of infestation persists in about one third of the sewered area, and the advice of the Infestation Division of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries was sought in an endeavour to reduce the infestation in this area. This advice was freely given and a technical officer from the Division attended as an observer during the November treatment.

Close co-operation was maintained with the officers of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, Infestation Division, and as the Council has agreed to comply with the conditions and methods of treatment prescribed by the Minister, a fifty per cent. grant, based on the net overall cost of rodent control, was claimed.

Three whole-time rodent operators were employed, and they carried out their duties under the supervision of the Senior Sanitary Inspector, who is the appointed Rodent Officer.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

FOOD PREMISES AND CATERING ESTABLISHMENTS.

A satisfactory standard of hygiene in catering establishments and in all places where food is prepared, stored or sold, is of paramount importance. In a health resort such as Eastbourne, the number of people taking meals away from their homes is at all times of the year considerable, and during the peak holiday season must exceed the normal population of the town. The term "catering establishment" covers premises ranging from those catering for large numbers of people, to the small boarding house taking two, three or four guests weekly during the season, and to the public house bar serving snacks. It will be appreciated, therefore, that a standard code of practice in regard to the hygienic preparation of food is not practicable.

All food premises were regularly inspected throughout the year to ensure compliance with the requirements of the Food and Drugs Acts, the Ice Cream (Heat Treatment, etc.) Regulations, and the Milk and Dairies Regulations.

The Ministry of Food Model Byelaws dealing with the handling, wrapping and delivery of food sold for human consumption, adopted by the Council in December, 1949, came into operation in June. This further legislation relating to food hygiene is most welcome, and the requirements are not unreasonable from the point of view of the persons engaged in catering and the food trades.

The report of the Working Party on the manufacture of Meat Products was published in November, and the reports of the Working Party on Hygiene in Catering Establishments and of the Inter-Departmental Committee on Meat Inspection have since been published. These most interesting reports indicate that there is still considerable room for improvement, and further legislation relating to various matters connected with the hygiene of food is to be expected.

MILK.

As stated in my last report, the Local Authority is no longer responsible for supervision of the production of milk. The supervision of the treatment and handling of milk after it leaves the producer is, however, still the responsibility of the Local Authority and receives close attention at all times. Almost one hundred per cent. of the milk supplied, and distributed in the Borough, is "pasteurised"; the only raw milk consumed is that used by families in vicinity of the farms in the district, as well as a small amount of Tuberculin Tested milk.

The Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949, require that Dairies shall be registered by the Local Authority and that persons supplying milk for sale shall be registered as Distributors. Shops in which milk is sold only in the unopened containers in which it is received are not registered as Dairies, but the vendor in such cases is required to be registered as a Distributor.

The following premises and Distributors were registered in 1950 :

Dairies	9
Distributors	18

Milk is frequently and regularly sampled for three main reasons, viz. :

- To ascertain the fat and milk solids content.
- To ensure that the milk has been effectively pasteurised and that the handling of the milk has not been such as to impair its keeping qualities; and
- Last, but by no means least, to ensure that the milk is free from tubercle bacilli.

The results of sampling throughout the year were as follows :

SALE OF MILK REGULATIONS.

Fifty-five samples of milk were taken for analysis and the following table shows the average composition of the samples submitted during each quarter. It will be noted that no sample fell below the required legal minimum standard.

<i>Samples Taken</i>	<i>Milk Fat %</i>	<i>Milk Solids other than Milk Fat %</i>
1st Quarter	3.55	8.73
2nd Quarter	3.45	8.80
3rd Quarter	3.68	8.72
4th Quarter	3.57	8.58
Average for year	3.55	8.73
Richest Sample (May)	4.20	8.75
Poorest Sample (December)	3.00	8.54
Requirements of the Sale of Milk Regulations	3.00	8.50

Throughout the country, more particularly during the winter months, it has been found from the samples taken in the last few years that there has been a reduction in the amount of milk solids other than milk fat. This deficiency has not been found in samples taken in Eastbourne, and one assumes that a high proportion of richer milk is available in the bulk supply as pasteurised.

MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) REGULATIONS.

Licences granted under these Regulations were :

Pasteuriser's Licence	1
Dealers' Licences to use the designation "Tuberculin Tested"	6
Dealers' Licences to use the designation "Pasteurised"	18

The following samples of Pasteurised Milk were taken, with the results shown :

Class of Milk	Number of Samples Tested	Appropriate Tests	Number of Samples		
			Passed	Failed	Void
Pasteurised ..	140	Phosphatase ..	140	—	—
		Methylene Blue ..	133	1	6
Tuberculin Tested .. (Pasteurised)	28	Phosphatase ..	28	—	—
		Methylene Blue ..	28	—	—

A sample of Pasteurised Milk is regarded as satisfying the Methylene Blue test if, on being transported and kept as prescribed by the Regulations, it fails to decolourise methylene blue in 30 minutes. If during the time the sample is being transported or kept, the atmospheric shade temperature exceeds 65 degrees F. the methylene blue test is void. The only sample failing to pass the test was found to be due to a fault in bottle washing, which was corrected.

Pasteurised milk is subjected to the "Phosphatase Test" to ensure that the milk has been effectively treated by heat. All pasteurised milk sold in Eastbourne has been treated by the High Temperature Short Time method. By this procedure the milk is brought to a temperature of at least 161°F. and retained at that temperature for a minimum period of 15 seconds, and then immediately cooled to a temperature of not less than 50°F.

EXAMINATION OF MILK FOR THE PRESENCE OF TUBERCLE BACILLI.

Forty-two samples were taken and submitted for biological examination (injection of a centrifugalised deposit of the milk into a guinea pig). Forty were found to be negative, and in two cases the guinea pigs showed typical tuberculous lesions on post mortem examination.

Both of the herds of origin of the affected milk were at farms outside the Borough. The results were, therefore, passed to the County Council as the Authority under the Tuberculosis Order and to the Divisional Veterinary Inspector, Animal Health Division, Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries.

Reports subsequently received showed that in one of the herds a cow was found to be suffering with a tuberculous udder; the animal was slaughtered. The second case involved a period of waiting as in the interval between sampling and the post mortem examination of the guinea pig, five of the cows in the suspected herd had gone "dry." Clinical examination failed to reveal signs of disease, but, after calving, the milk of these cows was biologically examined and one cow was found to be secreting tuberculous milk. This animal was slaughtered in accordance with the Tuberculosis Order.

MANUFACTURE AND SALE OF ICE CREAM

At the end of the year the following ice-cream premises were registered under Section 14, Food and Drugs Act, 1938 :

(a) Manufacture only	1
(b) Manufacture and Retail Sale	14
(c) Retail Sale	110
(d) Storage only	1

Of the above, 19 were new registrations.

Three hundred and sixty-eight samples of ice cream were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory, Brighton, for examination by the Methylene Blue Test. The results indicated a steady improvement in the cleanliness of methods of manufacture, handling and distribution and in no case was it necessary to take formal action against ice cream traders under the Ice Cream (Heat Treatment) Regulations, or the Food and Drugs Act.

An application was received under Section 14 of the Food and Drugs Act for the registration of a Fishmonger's shop for the storage and sale of ice cream. The Public Health Committee, to whom powers were delegated by the Council, considered that the premises were unsuitable for the purpose and served notice on the applicants to show cause why the application should not be refused. After hearing the applicants, the Committee decided not to register the premises.

On the 1st January, 1951, the Minister of Food made the Food Standards (Ice Cream) Order, 1951, which for the first time in the history of this confection prescribed a standard, namely, that ice cream shall contain not less than 5 per cent. fat, 10 per cent. sugar and $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. milk solids other than fat; there is a proviso that where ice cream contains fruit, etc., it shall either conform to the standard above or, alternatively, may be varied so, however, that the total content of fat, sugar and milk solids other than fat shall be not less than 25 per cent. of the ice cream, including the fruit, etc. Such total content of fat, sugar and milk solids other than fat shall include not less than $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. fat, 10 per cent. sugar and $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent milk solids other than fat.

In an accompanying circular, the Minister of Food indicated that he regards the standard as an interim one, and he proposes, progressively, to improve the standard as supplies of the ingredients become more plentiful.

This Order came into operation on the 1st March, 1951.

SLAUGHTERING OF FOOD ANIMALS AND MEAT INSPECTION.

The slaughtering of animals for human consumption was carried out at the Ministry of Food Slaughterhouse at Langney. The number of animals slaughtered shows an increase over the figures for 1949; nevertheless, a hundred per cent. inspection of carcasses and organs was maintained.

Some further works of improvement to the Slaughterhouse were carried out during the year. The conditions still, however, are not altogether satisfactory, particularly in view of the increasing number of animals being slaughtered, and it is hoped that the Ministry of Food will, without undue delay, arrange for the further necessary alterations to be carried out.

CARCASSES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED.

	<i>Cattle excluding Cows</i>	<i>Cows</i>	<i>Calves</i>	<i>Sheep and Lambs</i>	<i>Pigs</i>
Number killed ..	3,739	1,119	2,154	8,194	561
Number inspected ..	3,739	1,119	2,154	8,194	561
<i>All diseases except Tuberculosis :</i>					
Whole carcasses condemned ..	3	6	3	6	4
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ..	1,759	705	7	550	43
Percentage of the num- ber inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis ..	47.12	63.54	.46	6.79	8.38
<i>Tuberculosis only :</i>					
Whole carcasses condemned ..	13	21	1	—	1
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ..	334	307	7	—	5
Percentage of the num- ber inspected affected with tuberculosis ..	9.28	29.31	.37	—	1.07

The percentage of cows found to be affected with tuberculosis fell below the figure of 30 per cent. for the first time in the last five years. In the thirteen years since records have been kept, 1950 and 1945 are the only two years in which the figure has fallen below 34 per cent.

UN SOUND FOOD.

A retailer who had sold a meat pie which was found to be unfit for human consumption was prosecuted. A conviction was obtained and the vendor was fined £10 and costs.

No formal action was taken in the case of canned Christmas Puddings which were found to contain strands of a hairy nature.

The following goods were surrendered on being found to be unfit for human consumption :

Baby Food (cans) ..	19	Margarine (lbs.) ..	144
Bacon (lbs.) ..	30½	Meat, 1lb. and less cans ..	397
Baking Powder (pkts.) ..	8	Meat, 2lb. cans ..	105
Barley Flour (cans) ..	17	Meat, 4lb. cans ..	74
Biscuits (lbs.) ..	22	Meat, 6lb. and over, cans ..	114
Blanc Mange Powder (pkts.) ..	29	Meat Pies ..	48
Breakfast Cereal (pkts.) ..	387	Meat and Offal (lbs.) ..	1482
Butter (lbs.) ..	11½	Meat Products (lbs.) ..	221
Capers (jars) ..	10	Milk (cans) ..	758
Cake (lbs.) ..	28	Milk, dried (cans) ..	3
Cake Mixture (pkts.) ..	131	Mustard Sauce (botts.) ..	217
Cheese (lbs.) ..	29	Mustard (lbs.) ..	9½
Cheese, imported (pkts.) ..	132	Oats (lbs.) ..	15
Chocolate Couverture (lbs.) ..	392	Olives (cans and jars) ..	67
Chocolate Spread (pkts.) ..	33	Olive Oil (botts.) ..	3
Christmas Puddings ..	4	Oranges (cases) ..	32
Cocoa (lbs.) ..	12	Paste, meat and fish (jars) ..	82
Coffee and Chicory (lbs.) ..	2	Patent foods (cans) ..	105
Coffee and Chicory (cans) ..	1	Peanut butter (jars) ..	2
Coffee Essence (botts.) ..	2	Peel (lbs.) ..	56
Cordials (botts.) ..	9	Pickles (jars) ..	109
Cream of Tartar (pkts.) ..	96	Poultry and Game (lbs.) ..	177
Cream, Synthetic (jars) ..	1	Prunes (lbs.) ..	180
Cherries (bushels) ..	9½	Puddings, fruit ..	73
Dates (lbs.) ..	31	Pudding mixture (pkts.) ..	291
Eggs, frozen (lbs.) ..	224	Potato Crisps (pkts.) ..	134
Egg Substitute (cans) ..	22	Rabbits, frozen (lbs.) ..	60
Essences (botts.) ..	9	Rennet (botts.) ..	51
Figs (lbs.) ..	147	Sago (pkts.) ..	31
Fish (cans and jars) ..	905	Salad Cream and Dressing (botts.) ..	1550
Fish, dried (stones) ..	15½	Sandwich Spread (botts.) ..	287
Fish, wet (stones) ..	180	Sauces (botts.) ..	59
Flour (lbs.) ..	35	Sausages (cans) ..	5
Fruit (cans) ..	455	Savory Spreads (jars) ..	228
Fruit, dried (lbs.) ..	260	Salt (pkts.) ..	2
Fruit, fresh (lbs.) ..	28½	Soya Flour (lbs.) ..	8¼
Fruit Juices (botts.) ..	8	Soup (cans) ..	463
Ginger (lbs.) ..	1	Soup Powder (pkts.) ..	79
Gravy Mixture (pkts.) ..	86	Spaghetti (cans) ..	42
Hazel Nuts (lbs.) ..	2100	Spices (pkts.) ..	5
Honey (lbs.) ..	9	Sweets (lbs.) ..	49
Hors d'oeuvres (cans) ..	36	Sweetened Fat (lbs) ..	1839
Jam and Marmalade (lbs.) ..	237	Syrup (cans) ..	4
Jelly (pkts.) ..	1	Tea (lbs.) ..	9¼
Junket Powder (pkts.) ..	56	Tomatoes (cans) ..	113
Lemon Barley Crystals (ozs.) ..	7	Tomato Ketchup, etc. (botts.) ..	63
Lobster (lbs.) ..	20	Vegetables (cans) ..	1008
Locust Beans (cwts.) ..	10	Vinegar (botts.) ..	42
Macaroni (lbs.) ..	5		

SAMPLING OF FOOD AND DRUGS.

The following table shows the number and variety of samples taken and submitted for analysis by the Public Analyst :

	<i>Number Examined</i>		<i>Number Adulterated, etc.</i>	
	<i>Formal</i>	<i>Informal</i>	<i>Formal</i>	<i>Informal</i>
Apple Fruit Pie	—	1	—	—
Aspirin	2	—	—	—
Baking Powder	1	—	—	—
Beef Suet	4	—	—	—
Blanc Mange Powder	1	—	—	—
Bread	—	1	—	—
Breakfast Spread	—	1	—	—
Butter and Margarine	3	14	—	—
Cake Mixture	—	1	—	—
Cakes	1	1	—	—
Cherries	1	—	—	—
Chewing Gum	—	2	—	—
Coconut and Ground Almonds ..	1	2	—	—
Coffee Extract	—	1	—	—
Condensed and Skimmed Milk ..	—	3	—	—
Creamola	1	—	—	—
Dates	—	1	—	—
Doughnut	—	1	—	—
Dried Peas	—	1	—	—
Fish Cakes	1	—	—	—
Glaze Pineapple	—	1	—	—
Hazel Nuts	—	1	—	—
Ice Foam Crystals	—	1	—	—
Jack Straws	—	1	—	—
Jelly	1	—	—	—
Lemonade Crystals	1	—	—	—
Malted Milk	—	1	—	—
Meat Savouries	1	—	—	—
Milk	57	—	—	—
Mint in Vinegar	—	1	—	—
Mixed Peel	1	—	—	—
Peanut Butter	—	1	—	—
Pearl Barley	2	—	—	—
Pepper	1	—	—	—
Peppermints	—	1	—	—
Pork Brawn	1	—	—	—
Potato Crisps	—	10	—	—
Puff Pastry	—	1	—	—
Rice	1	—	—	—
Saccharin	1	—	—	—
Salad Cream	—	3	—	—
Salmon Spread	—	1	—	—
Sal Volatile	2	—	—	—
Semolina	1	—	—	—
Soda Bicarbonate	—	1	—	—
Sugar	1	—	—	—
Sweets	2	—	—	—
Tea	1	—	—	—
Tomato Soup Powder	1	—	—	—
Totals	91	54	—	—

It will be noted that the Public Analyst did not report adversely on any sample.

FOOD POISONING.

Fifteen cases of food poisoning or suspected food poisoning were notified :

(a) In an outbreak occurring in August and confined to a small guest house, three cases were notified, but on investigation it was found that ten persons were affected. The main symptoms were vomiting and diarrhoea and the duration of the illness was about 24 hours.

Laboratory examination of stools did not help and the cause of the trouble was not discovered.

(b) A single case, occurring in a general hospital in August, was found to be due to *Salmonella Typhi Murium*.

(c) In November nine cases, associated with an hotel, were notified. Prolonged and detailed enquiry revealed that of fourteen members of the staff affected, the faeces of nine were positive for *Salmonella Typhi Murium*. Twelve other affected persons also produced stools which were positive for the same organism.

(d) In September and December, two single cases were notified.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Seven hundred and fifty-six cases of infectious diseases were notified to the Department as compared with six hundred and seventy in 1949, six hundred and seventy-eight in 1948, and five hundred and thirty-three in 1947. Four hundred and sixteen of the notifications in 1950 were received in November (88) and December (328).

SUMMARY OF NOTIFICATIONS.

	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Admitted to Isolation Hospital</i>	<i>Total Deaths</i>
Scarlet Fever ..	35	34	69	67	—
Puerperal Pyrexia ..	—	4	4	—	—
Acute Pneumonia ..	5	6	11	—	1
Erysipelas ..	4	5	9	—	—
Whooping Cough ..	37	41	78	—	—
Measles ..	296	239	535	10	—
Dysentery ..	16	16	32	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis ..	—	1	1	1	—
Food Poisoning ..	9	6	15	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ..	1	—	1	—	—
Paratyphoid B ..	1	—	1	1	—
Totals ..	404	352	756	79	1

MONTHLY SUMMARY OF NOTIFICATIONS.

	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Acute Poliomyelitis	Para Typhoid B.	Measles	Ophthalmia Neonatorum	Pneumonia	Puerperal Pyrexia	Erysipelas	Dysentery	Food Poisoning	Totals
January	6	13	—	—	1	—	2	1	1	1	—	25
February	8	12	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	23
March	6	11	—	—	2	—	3	—	1	—	—	23
April	6	11	—	—	25	1	1	—	—	—	—	44
May	2	3	—	—	38	—	1	—	1	1	—	46
June	5	5	—	—	23	—	—	—	1	—	—	34
July	6	14	—	1	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	33
August	2	1	1	—	17	—	1	—	2	—	4	28
September ..	5	2	—	—	32	—	—	2	1	—	—	42
October	4	2	—	—	35	—	—	—	—	1	—	42
November ..	10	4	—	—	62	—	—	—	—	2	10	88
December ..	9	—	—	—	288	—	1	1	1	27	1	328
Totals ..	69	78	1	1	535	1	11	4	9	32	15	756

SCARLET FEVER.—The number of cases notified was the highest since 1939. Two cases were treated at home and 67 were admitted to the Isolation Hospital. The sexes and age groups were :

Age Group	Males	Females	
1-3	3	2	
3-5	12	8	
5-10	17	19	
10-15	3	4	
15-25	—	1	
25 and over ..	—	—	
	35	34	TOTAL .. 69

DIPHTHERIA.—No case was notified.

ACUTE POLIOMYELITIS.—The one case was that of a female child aged 15 months—slight paresis of the right leg resulted.

PARA TYPHOID B.—The case notified was that of a boy aged 11 years, who was the nephew of a woman who had been a victim of the 1948 outbreak. The stools of the aunt in question have remained persistently positive for Para B. She had visited the home of this boy daily and had assisted with household duties and meals. Salmonella Para Typhoid B from the aunt and the boy were both of the "Taunton" type.

MEASLES.—The number of cases notified was the highest since 1945 (651). Three hundred and fifty of the notifications were received in November (62) and December (288). The sexes and age groups were :

<i>Age Group</i>		<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	
Under 1	..	5	1	
1-3	..	36	27	
3-5	..	80	64	
5-10	..	163	132	
10-15	..	9	11	
15-25	..	2	3	
25 years and over ..	..	1	1	
		296	239	TOTAL .. 535

WHOOPING COUGH.—The age groups and sexes of the 78 cases notified were :—

<i>Age Groups</i>		<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	
Under 1	..	2	2	
1-3	..	7	10	
3-5	..	11	14	
5-10	..	16	12	
10-15	..	1	1	
25 years and over ..	..	—	2	
		37	41	TOTAL .. 78

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.—There was no resultant impairment of sight in the one case notified.

PUERPERAL PYREXIA.—The causes in the four cases notified were reported to be :

Mastitis	..	..	..	2
Retained products ..	..	..	..	1
Cause unknown	..	..	..	1
				4

SONNE DYSENTERY.—Between January and November five cases were notified. Sporadic cases of this disease have always occurred, but in the last year or two its prevalence has become more widespread and more persistent up and down the country. From December, 1950, up to the time of writing, some 200 cases have been notified.

An outbreak of this disease occurred in the Princes Park Day Nursery at the end of December. Of the 52 children in attendance, 42 were found to have positive faeces, 8 were negative and 2 left before specimens could be obtained. In addition, 2 new admissions were subsequently affected. Out of 14 members of the staff, 2 were affected. The Nursery remained open and beyond the 2 children referred to above, who were taken in for special reasons, new admissions were suspended until the outbreak had been cleared up. Regular and frequent examinations were carried out of the children and staff

remaining in the Nursery. The Nursery returned to normal working conditions on March 19th, 1951.

Over eleven hundred specimens of faeces were sent by the Department to the Public Health Laboratory for examination.

The following Table shows the notified cases of infectious disease from 1900 to 1950 inclusive :

NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES 1900-1950

	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Whooping Cough	Measles	Dysentery	A.P.M.	Enteric Fevers	Puerperal Pyrexia including Puerperal Fever	Acute and Influenzal Pneumonia	Erysipelas	Ophthalmia Neonatorum	Malaria	Encephalitis Lethargica	C.S.M.	Smallpox
1950	69	—	78	535	32	1	1	4	11	9	1	—	—	—	—
1949	32	2	177	388	4	3	—	11	32	15	—	—	—	—	—
1948	23	1	87	461	6	2	44	11	37	4	—	—	—	—	—
1947	23	—	116	332	2	7	—	21	19	7	1	—	—	—	—
1946	45	1	84	155	1	2	2	15	58	2	8	4	—	—	—
1945	58	1	30	651	3	2	—	14	34	5	3	1	—	—	—
1944	50	3	61	145	3	—	—	10	39	12	2	—	—	—	—
1943	43	2	7	140	—	—	—	16	27	4	1	—	—	—	—
1942	39	3	34	7	—	1	—	14	41	14	4	—	—	—	—
1941	5	7	12	15	1	—	—	4	12	7	—	—	—	—	—
1940	46	30	159	105	1	—	3	11	36	13	3	—	—	—	—
1939	95	56	162	1	2	—	—	14	38	15	6	—	—	—	—
1938	185	17	—	—	17	—	—	3	54	16	1	—	—	—	—
1937	123	14	—	—	15	—	—	4	35	19	2	—	—	—	—
1936	23	13	—	—	—	—	1	15	21	18	2	—	—	—	—
1935	30	20	—	—	—	—	—	1	20	25	2	2	—	—	—
1934	63	26	—	—	—	—	1	15	28	25	4	1	—	—	—
1933	78	23	—	—	—	1	3	19	38	20	3	—	—	—	—
1932	36	38	—	—	1	—	3	20	37	13	2	—	—	—	—
1931	26	40	—	—	2	—	4	4	40	21	—	—	—	—	—
1930	48	47	—	—	2	—	2	11	47	19	1	2	—	—	—
1929	86	145	—	—	1	—	2	12	115	20	1	1	—	—	35
1928	109	120	—	—	—	—	8	9	74	18	1	2	—	—	3
1927	143	16	—	—	1	1	1	8	93	25	4	2	—	—	—
1926	90	5	—	—	1	1	2	5	29	16	1	4	—	—	—
1925	88	22	—	—	1	1	—	—	39	19	4	1	—	—	—
1924	24	14	—	—	1	1	11	2	40	12	3	4	—	—	—
1923	30	33	—	—	1	—	2	—	27	15	5	6	—	—	—
1922	64	25	—	—	1	—	5	2	55	16	2	1	—	—	—
1921	74	118	—	—	2	—	4	3	67	14	5	1	—	—	—
1920	113	78	—	—	—	2	2	4	26	21	7	20	—	—	—
1919	179	61	—	—	1	2	2	6	4	13	10	15	—	—	—
1918	34	37	—	628	—	1	—	3	—	10	16	—	—	—	—
1917	46	76	—	923	—	—	4	2	—	12	4	—	—	—	—
1916	118	142	—	321	—	3	6	2	—	13	14	—	—	—	—
1915	169	135	—	—	—	—	4	3	—	16	8	—	—	—	—
1914	79	141	—	—	—	—	3	2	—	24	5	—	—	—	—
1913	213	132	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	28	—	—	—	—	—
1912	451	80	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	29	—	—	—	—	—
1911	139	47	—	—	—	—	10	1	—	24	—	—	—	—	—
1910	94	92	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	20	—	—	—	—	—
1909	222	263	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	15	—	—	—	—	—
1908	148	258	—	—	—	—	7	1	—	28	—	—	—	—	—
1907	134	54	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	27	—	—	—	—	—
1906	148	19	—	—	—	—	8	1	—	32	—	—	—	—	—
1905	69	31	—	—	—	—	5	2	—	35	—	—	—	—	—
1904	64	38	—	—	—	—	8	4	—	23	—	—	—	—	—
1903	44	45	—	—	—	—	7	1	—	20	—	—	—	—	—
1902	102	52	—	—	—	—	6	5	—	30	—	—	—	—	—
1901	106	56	—	—	—	—	25	—	—	19	—	—	—	—	—
1900	51	50	—	—	—	—	13	4	—	29	—	—	—	—	—

The Health Visitors made home visits in connection with infectious illness in children as follows :

	<i>First Visits</i>	<i>Re-Visits</i>
MEASLES :		
School children	360	17
Pre-school children ..	171	23
WHOOPING COUGH :		
School children	42	8
Pre-school children ..	41	5
OTHER INFECTIOUS ILLNESSES :		
School children	91	61
Pre-school children ..	31	9

SCABIES.—Seventeen cases were brought to the notice of the Department and received treatment at the Scabies Treatment Centre at Avenue House Annexe.

The cases and attendances were :

	<i>Cases</i>	<i>Number of Attendances</i>
Adults	9	18
School children	6	13
Pre-school children ..	2	4
	—	—
Totals	17	35
	—	—

Seven families were involved in the seventeen cases.

PUBLIC HEALTH BACTERIOLOGY

The excellent facilities provided by the Public Health Laboratory Service were used extensively throughout the year. The following specimens were sent, some on behalf of general practitioners, to the Brighton Laboratory :

Nose and Throat Swabs for K.L.B. and H.S. ..	90
Nose and Throat Swabs for H.S.	156
Per-nasal Swabs for Whooping Cough ..	26
Ear Swabs for H.S.	3
Eye Swabs for H.S.	2
FAECES	
For Dysentery	17
For Typhoid and Paratyphoid B	87
For Salmonella Typhi Murium	73
URINE : For Enteric Organisms	12

The Laboratory attached to the Princess Alice Memorial Hospital, under the direction of Dr. A. G. Shera, is an associated laboratory of the Public Health Laboratory Service, and various specimens in connection with Public Health Bacteriology were examined there.

Apart from Hospital Bacteriology, Dr. Shera undertook public health bacteriology for general practitioners and emergency specimens on behalf of the Public Health Department as follows :

MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS :

Throat Swabs :					
For :	..	H.S.	..	..	39
		K.L.B.	..	..	36
		Vincent's Angina	..	..	22
Nasal Swabs :					
For :	..	H.S.	..	..	6
		K.L.B.	..	..	5
		Vincent's Angina	..	..	2
Gum Swabs :					
For :	..	Vincent's Angina	..	..	1
Faeces :					
For :	..	Salmonella Typhi	Murium	..	9
		Dysentery	..	..	14
Blood :					
		Widal	..	..	1
		Malaria	..	..	2
Urine :					
		Salmonella	..	..	1
Cough Plate :					
		Whooping Cough	..	..	2

FOR PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT :

Throat Swabs :					
For :		H.S.	..	..	14
		K.L.B.	..	..	4
		Vincent's Angina	..	..	3
Nasal Swabs :					
For :	..	H.S.	..	..	9
		K.L.B.	..	..	2
Faeces :					
		Dysentery	..	..	1

TUBERCULOSIS

Sixty-seven cases of respiratory and 9 of non-respiratory tuberculosis were notified. Of these, 45 respiratory and 7 non-respiratory were new cases not previously notified in any other district.

NOTIFICATION REGISTER

	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Total	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
ON REGISTER, 1ST JANUARY, 1950 ..	176	122	51	45	227	167
Add :						
Notifications, 1950 ..	28	12	3	2	31	14
Transfers from other areas ..	12	10	1	1	13	11
Posthumous Notifica- tions ..	1	4	2	—	3	4
Returned to Eastbourne Transfer from Respiratory ..	2	1	—	—	2	1
	1	—	—	—	1	—
	<u>220</u>	<u>149</u>	<u>57</u>	<u>48</u>	<u>277</u>	<u>197</u>
Less :						
Deaths :						
From Tuberculosis	5	7	2	—	7	7
From other causes ..	—	1	1	—	1	1
Left the Town ..	22	23	2	2	24	25
Arrested ..	3	8	8	5	11	13
Transfer to Respiratory	—	—	1	—	1	—
Lost sight of ..	5	—	—	—	5	—
	<u>35</u>	<u>39</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>49</u>	<u>46</u>
ON REGISTER, 31st DECEMBER, 1950	185	110	43	41	228	151

Age grouping of new cases notified (52) and transfers to the area (24) :—

Age Groups :	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Total	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Under 1 year ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 — 5 years ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
5 — 10 years ..	—	—	2	—	2	—
10 — 15 years ..	—	2	1	1	1	3
15 — 20 years ..	—	1	1	—	1	1
20 — 25 years ..	5	3	—	—	5	3
25 — 35 years ..	8	12	—	1	8	13
35 — 45 years ..	9	5	—	—	9	5
45 — 55 years ..	11	—	—	1	11	1
55 — 65 years ..	5	1	1	—	6	1
Over 65 years ..	3	2	1	—	4	2
	<u>41</u>	<u>26</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>47</u>	<u>29</u>

NOTIFICATIONS, INCLUDING TRANSFERS, FOR THE YEARS 1920-1950
(The last two columns give the total "new" cases annually).

	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		New Cases	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	Respiratory	Non-Respiratory
1950 ..	41	26	6	3	45	7
1949 ..	48	44	9	9	39	16
1948 ..	57	48	7	5	59	9
1947 ..	42	31	7	4	36	10
1946 ..	54	51	12	8	65	15
1945 ..	38	35	12	11	43	15
1944 ..	21	23	10	18	28	22
1943 ..	16	19	6	7	26	12
1942 ..	18	14	9	6	29	14
1941 ..	29	14	5	7	33	11
1940 ..	30	13	11	4	30	10
1939 ..	22	22	6	5	29	3
1938 ..	33	25	12	7	28	14
1937 ..	34	26	6	10	39	15
1936 ..	41	18	12	7	40	16
1935 ..	33	29	14	8	43	20
1934 ..	44	38	7	14	56	17
1933 ..	42	25	9	9	44	14
1932 ..	64		27		37	21
1931 ..	60		20		41	15
1930 ..	81		21		49	16
1929 ..	61		27		46	21
1928 ..	71		16		49	15
1927 ..	68		25		40	23
1926 ..	92		28		98	
1925 ..	69		21		72	
1924 ..	104		14		79	
1923 ..	149		57		127	
1922 ..	116		25		90	
1921 ..	93		41		—	
1920 ..	85		19		—	

DEATHS.—Twelve persons died from respiratory and 2 from non-respiratory tuberculosis.

The age groups were :

	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
5-15 ..	—	—	1	—
15-25 ..	1	1	—	—
25-45 ..	—	2	—	—
45-65 ..	4	2	1	—
65-75 ..	—	1	—	—
75 and over ..	—	1	—	—
	5	7	2	—

The death rates per 1,000 of population were :—

Respiratory ..	..	..	..	0.21
Non-respiratory ..	..	..	..	0.03
All forms ..	..	..	..	0.24

NUMBER OF DEATHS AND DEATH RATES FROM TUBERCULOSIS
FOR THE YEARS 1900-1950

	<i>Number</i>			<i>Rate per 1,000</i>		
	<i>Respiratory</i>	<i>Non-Respiratory</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Respiratory</i>	<i>Non-Respiratory</i>	<i>Total</i>
1950 ..	12	2	14	0.21	0.03	0.24
1949 ..	20	2	22	0.35	0.03	0.38
1948 ..	14	5	19	0.25	0.09	0.34
1947 ..	13	1	14	0.24	0.02	0.26
1946 ..	21	3	24	0.42	0.06	0.48
1945 ..	10	8	18	0.25	0.20	0.45
1944 ..	24	4	28	0.85	0.14	1.00
1943 ..	18	5	23	0.65	0.18	0.83
1942 ..	19	4	23	0.61	0.13	0.74
1941 ..	11	5	16	0.39	0.18	0.58
1940 ..	28	2	30	0.52	0.03	0.56
1939 ..	20	6	26	0.33	0.10	0.44
1938 ..	34	8	42	0.62	0.12	0.74
1937 ..	24	7	31	0.43	0.12	0.55
1936 ..	33	6	39	0.59	0.11	0.70
1935 ..	22	6	28	0.39	0.11	0.50
1934 ..	43	3	46	0.75	0.05	0.80
1933 ..	35	6	41	0.61	0.11	0.72
1932 ..	34	7	41	0.59	0.12	0.71
1931 ..	26	11	37	0.47	0.19	0.66
1930 ..	30	5	35	0.50	0.08	0.58
1929 ..	31	7	38	0.5	0.1	0.6
1928 ..	43	12	55	0.7	0.2	0.9
1927 ..	37	8	45	0.63	0.16	0.80
1926 ..	43	6	49	0.7	0.12	0.82
1925 ..	44	4	48	0.8	0.07	0.87
1924 ..	37	7	44	0.67	0.12	0.79
1923 ..	38	9	47	0.70	0.16	0.87
1922 ..	33	6	39	0.58	0.10	0.68
1921 ..	53	12	65	0.85	0.19	1.04
1920 ..	31	7	38	0.56	0.14	0.69
1919 ..	44	7	51	0.8	0.1	0.9
1918 ..	52	13	65	1.04	0.26	1.30
1917 ..	52	12	64	1.1	0.26	1.36
1916 ..	52	19	71	1.04	0.38	1.42
1915 ..	50	7	57	0.91	0.12	1.03
1914 ..	41	15	56	0.75	0.27	1.02
1913 ..	39	15	54	0.72	0.5	0.75
1912 ..	60	8	68	1.1	0.14	1.24
1911 ..	58	12	70	1.09	0.22	1.31
1910 ..	46	12	58	0.87	0.22	1.09
1909 ..	58	13	71	1.11	0.25	1.36
1908 ..	42	11	53	0.81	0.21	1.02
1907 ..	53	11	64	1.04	0.2	1.24
1906 ..	53	13	66	1.08	0.27	1.35
1905 ..	42	13	55	0.90	0.28	1.18
1904 ..	32	22	54	0.69	0.48	1.17
1903 ..	33	15	48	0.73	0.33	1.06
1902 ..	57	12	69	1.29	0.27	1.56
1901 ..	44	15	59	1.01	0.34	1.35
1900 ..	52	11	63	1.06	0.22	1.28

CHEST CLINIC

This Clinic is held for Eastbourne cases on Tuesdays and Wednesdays at 9.45 a.m.

CLINIC REGISTER :

	<i>Respiratory</i>		<i>Children</i>		<i>Non-Respiratory</i>		<i>Children</i>		<i>Total</i>
	<i>Adults</i>		<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>Adults</i>		<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	
ON REGISTER,									
1st JANUARY, 1950 ..	155	108	5	7	20	26	19	10	350
Add :									
Transfers from other areas ..	9	11	—	1	—	3	1	—	25
Returned to Eastbourne ..	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
New Cases :									
T.B.— ..	7	5	—	1	2	1	—	—	16
T.B.+ ..	14	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	20
	188	131	5	9	22	30	20	10	415
Less :									
Fatal ..	3	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
Left the Town ..	13	14	—	—	—	2	—	2	31
Arrested ..	2	5	—	—	—	2	—	—	11
For other reasons ..	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
	18	25	—	—	—	4	2	2	51
ON REGISTER,									
31st DECEMBER, 1950	170	106	5	9	22	26	18	8	364

CLINIC ATTENDANCES (excluding patients for A.P. or P.P. refills) :

	<i>Patients</i>	<i>Attendances</i>
Definite Cases ..	255	682
Observation Cases ..	146	210
Contacts ..	409	638

PNEUMOTHORAX AND PNEUMOPERITONEUM REFILLS :

	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Refills given</i>
Residents ..	34	23	1,588
Visitors ..	11	9	

ADMISSIONS TO SANATORIA OR HOSPITALS (including Gildredge and Downside) :

<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>
27	19

CHEST PHYSICIAN'S REPORT

Dr. Ferguson Gow writes :

"I have pleasure in writing a short report on the work done at the Chest Clinic for the Local Authority during the year 1950, which saw the completion of the first year of my work in Eastbourne.

On my arrival in Eastbourne the situation of the Chest Clinic was altered, a suite of rooms on the first floor of the Central Health Clinic being provided for our use. We now have a Chest Clinic in Eastbourne

with excellent facilities and comparable with the best in South-East England. The co-operation of the Medical Officer of Health and his staff in the work of opening and extending the new clinic was much appreciated by myself and my staff.

As is now well known, since July 1948, the diagnosis and treatment of tuberculosis is the responsibility of the Regional Hospital Board, and the Local Health Authority is responsible for the prevention of the disease and the care and after-care of the patients. In practice, it is difficult to make a clear division of this kind, and the Chest Clinic, the hospitals and the Health Department work in the closest possible co-operation as a team.

There did not appear to have been very much change in the prevalence of tuberculosis in Eastbourne during 1950, but what was noticeable was that the new cases diagnosed were found to have far less extensive disease than formerly, with a corresponding improvement in the prognosis. It was noticed that the public willingly attended the clinic, when necessary, and I consider this to be a marked change for the better from the past, when to be seen entering or leaving a Chest Clinic was thought by the public to carry some sort of stigma. This improved outlook is no doubt due to the excellent work in health education.

With regard to the prevention of tuberculosis, which is perhaps the least glamorous aspect of the problem, but which is, at the same time, the most important one, 409 contacts of the disease have been examined, and the work done by the Social Workers in this respect has been maintained at a high level. A significant advance in prevention is the inoculation of selected susceptible persons and groups with B.C.G. vaccine. In 1950 arrangements were made for this work to begin, and at the time of writing, a start has been made, nineteen persons, mostly child contacts, having so far been successfully inoculated. Further work in the prevention of the disease has been advice regarding adequate nourishment for contacts, improvement, if necessary, and if possible, in housing, and, so far as the patient is concerned, detailed instruction, and education in methods to adopt, to avoid infection to others. Boarding-out of child contacts in the Council's Homes has also been arranged as a method of avoiding infection, when necessary.

Eastbourne has been a good deal more fortunate than most places in not having an unduly long hospital waiting list. This has been brought about in some measure by treating a larger number of patients in their own homes than would be done if there were no waiting lists at all. With respect to this, the assistance given by the Home Nursing Service has been invaluable.

The segregation of infectious cases is not a serious problem in Eastbourne.

An important factor in the welfare of a tuberculous patient is the housing conditions under which he lives. The ideal to be aimed at is a separate room for every patient, but, as in the rest of the country, this ideal is far from being attained in Eastbourne. However, the

most urgent cases have been promptly dealt with by the Housing Authority. There remains, however, a large number of cases living in what must, for tuberculous persons, be called unsatisfactory housing conditions.

The Officers of the National Assistance Board have been most co-operative, and their help in dealing with the economic problems arising in nearly every household in which a member has tuberculosis has been very much appreciated by all concerned.

Finally, I am of the opinion that the outlook for the future is more hopeful than it has been at any time in the past. Recent advances in treatment are curing a far larger number of cases than one dared to hope for a few years ago, and the view is held by many that within a decade the back of the problem of tuberculosis should be broken."

VENEREAL DISEASES

The Treatment Centre for Venereal Diseases, under the control of the Hospital Management Committee was at Downside Hospital, East Dean Road until 30th September, when it was removed to the Princess Alice Hospital.

The following cases were seen, the figures in brackets being those for 1949 :

	<i>Males</i>		<i>Females</i>		<i>Total</i>		<i>Grand Total</i>
	<i>Old Cases</i>	<i>New Cases</i>	<i>Old Cases</i>	<i>New Cases</i>	<i>Old Cases</i>	<i>New Cases</i>	
Syphilis ..	28 (29)	3 (—)	14 (7)	3 (8)	42 (36)	6 (8)	48 (44)
Gonorrhoea ..	20 (12)	8 (14)	2 (4)	1 (1)	22 (16)	9 (15)	31 (31)
Chancroid ..	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
Other Conditions ..	10 (10)	37 (30)	3 (3)	31 (37)	13 (13)	68 (67)	81 (80)
	58 (51)	48 (44)	19 (14)	35 (46)	77 (65)	83 (90)	160 (155)

Included in the table are the following cases from outside the Borough :

Gonorrhoea ..	..	..	6
Other Conditions ..	..	..	16

TOTAL ATTENDANCES.—416 (512). Males, 244 (255); Females, 172 (257).

SUMMARY 1940-1950

Year	(1) Total Cases	(2) Non-V.D. Cases included in (1)	(3) Attendances		
			(a) For M.O.s Attention	(b) Intermediate Times	(c) Total
1940	130	33	314	289	603
1941	134	37	398	131	529
1942	118	42	399	168	567
1943	216	90	694	231	925
1944	271	123	766	181	947
1945	286	151	646	118	764
1946	277	148	756	318	1,074
1947	204	112	628	147	775
1948	160	96	461	12	473
1949	155	80	454	58	512
1950	160	68	348	68	416

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936—Section 187

NURSING HOMES

During the year, one Nursing Home was registered at premises formerly used as a Nursing Home. The registration in respect of one Home was cancelled by the Authority. At the end of the year there were 12 Registered Nursing Homes providing 130 beds. One of these Homes was available for maternity cases.

The Homes were inspected at intervals during the year by myself and my medical staff, twenty-nine visits being made.

NURSES ACTS, 1943 and 1945

NURSES' AGENCIES

The two existing licensed Nurses' Agencies were re-licensed. The records of these Agencies were inspected by the medical staff of the Department on five occasions.

NURSERIES AND CHILD MINDERS' REGULATION ACT, 1948

This Act provides for the registration of certain premises where children are received to be looked after for the day or a substantial part thereof, or for any longer period not exceeding six days, and of persons who, for reward, receive into their homes children under the age of five to be looked after as above mentioned.

Four premises are registered under this Act, the maximum number of children to be received in such premises being 62.

In one case an order was made by the Authority refusing the registration of a person as a child minder.

CHILDREN ACT, 1948

RESIDENTIAL HOMES AND NURSERY

As from 1st December, 1948, the Medical Officer of Health has been on the list of general practitioners of the Local Executive Committee, for the purpose of the medical care of all children in the Council's Residential Homes and Nurseries.

Medical examination of all children prior to admission is carried out by the medical staff of the Public Health Department.

Children in the Homes are medically examined quarterly, and those in the Nursery monthly. A medical officer pays a weekly visit to each home, and is always available on call in case of necessity.

Dental inspections are carried out at the Authority's Dental Centre, and all necessary treatment provided through the School Health Service, and the Council's Scheme under the National Health Service Act.

STAFF MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS

The Medical Staff of the Department carried out medical examinations in connection with new appointments, entry into the Superannuation Scheme, incapacity through accident, and the sick pay scheme of various Departments, as follows :

NEW APPOINTMENTS :

Department :

Borough Engineer	..	..	..	..	14
Public Health ..	..	..	..	..	11
Children's Dept. and Homes	..	..	..	..	3
Education ..	..	..	..	..	2
Borough Treasurer	..	..	..	..	4
Police ..	..	..	..	..	3
Chelsea Training College	..	..	..	..	1
Transport ..	..	..	..	..	3
Publicity ..	..	..	..	..	1
Civil Defence ..	..	..	..	..	2
Library ..	..	..	..	..	3
Day Nurseries ..	..	..	..	..	5
Town Clerk ..	..	..	..	..	1
Fire Brigade ..	..	..	..	..	3

ENTRY INTO THE SUPERANNUATION SCHEME :

Library	2
Public Health	1
Borough Engineer	50
Entertainments	10
Transport	14
Education	1
Cemetery	2
Art Gallery	1
Town Clerk	2
Children's Dept. and Homes	2
Eastbourne Training College	14
Publicity	1
Chelsea Training College	1
	—
	101

PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION :

Transport	18
	—
	18

FITNESS FOR TRAINING :

Civil Defence	2
	—
	2

INCAPACITY THROUGH ACCIDENT :

Transport	5
Borough Engineer	4
Chelsea Training College	2
Eastbourne Training College	4
	—
	15

SICK PAY SCHEME :

Borough Engineer	28
Transport	20
Children's Dept. and Homes	2
Public Health	1
Borough Treasurer	1
Entertainments	1
Education	2
Chelsea Training College	1
	—
	56

OTHER LOCAL AUTHORITIES :

.. .. .	4
	—
Total.. .. .	252
	—

NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE ACT, 1946

The various services provided in accordance with the Authority's Schemes under this Act functioned satisfactorily and details of the work done are set out in the pages that follow.

The Infant Welfare Centre for the Meads District, envisaged in my last report, commenced to function in January of this year. The Centre is open on the afternoon of the first Thursday in each month and the attendances to date appear to justify the experiment; the mothers living in the area certainly appreciate the service provided.

I have the impression that our expectant and nursing mothers do not fully appreciate the importance to themselves of dental inspection and treatment. The facilities of the Authority's Service are available to women attending hospital ante-natal clinics as well as our own, but the response is rather disappointing. Some may go to their own dentists, but I am doubtful if the majority do. The number of pre-school children, from the age of two years, inspected and, where necessary, treated, was 490, compared with 456 in the previous year.

In June of this year, the Minister of Health, following an investigation of the work of the Home Nurses, approved of an increase in the staff to the equivalent of 18 full-time Nurses. The demands of the Domestic Help Service, likewise, continued to increase and provision has been made in the current year's estimates for 20 Home Helps as compared with 18 in 1949-50.

There appears to be little, if any, falling off in the demand for the admission of children to our two Day Nurseries. In this connection, economic factors, as a result of which the housewife feels it is essential to go out to work to supplement the husband's income, appear to be of more importance than in former years.

SECTION 21—HEALTH CENTRES

The purchase of the site in The Avenue for the Main Health Centre was completed during the year. In connection with the Scheme to be submitted to the Minister of Town and Country Planning under the Town and Country Planning Act, 1947, further consideration is now being given to the ear-marking of suitable sites in the Hampden Park, Archery, Old Town and Meads Districts of the Borough.

SECTION 22—CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN

BIRTHS.—Eight hundred and eighty live births took place in Eastbourne. All but six of these were notified under Section 203 of the Public Health Act, 1936. Seven hundred and nine were births to mothers resident in the town and 171 to women from outside the Borough.

The notifications were made as follows :

	<i>Residents</i>	<i>Non-Residents</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>(a) DOMICILIARY BIRTHS :</i>			
Local Health Authority's			
Domiciliary Midwives	141	—	141
Private Midwives ..	9	—	9
Medical Practitioners ..	3	—	3
Not notified	4	—	4
	—	—	—
	157	—	157
<i>(b) INSTITUTIONAL BIRTHS :</i>			
Maternity Home ..	507	107	614
Nursing Home ..	27	7	34
St. Mary's Hospital ..	15	55	70
Princess Alice Memorial			
Hospital	1	1	2
Leaf Hospital ..	—	1	1
Not notified	2	—	2
	—	—	—
	709	171	880

(Eight hundred and twenty-three births took place in 1949, of which 721 were to residents and 102 to non-residents).

(c) STILL BIRTHS :			
Domiciliary	2		
Institutional	14		
	—		
	16	(5 non-resident)	
	—		

(There were 21 still births (one non-resident) in 1949).

1. CLINICS.—(a) ANTE NATAL.—Ante Natal Clinics for domiciliary cases were held as follows :

Avenue House	Thursday afternoons.
Acacia Villa	Wednesday afternoons.
Hampden Park Hall ..	Tuesday afternoons.
Total number of expectant mothers attending ..	186
Number of new cases	136
Number of attendances :	
Avenue House	543
Acacia Villa	365
Hampden Park Hall ..	274
	— 1,182
Number of cases examined by Assistant Medical Officer of Health	
	80
Number of specimens of blood taken for Rh. Factor ..	
	149
Number of cases referred to Local Authority's Dental Officer for inspection and treatment (apart from refusals and cases attending own dentists) ..	
	38

Number of cases referred to own medical practitioner . .	26
Number referred for X-ray :	
Twin pregnancy	2
Chest condition	1
	— 3

DOMICILIARY VISITS :

Number of cases given Ante Natal treatment in their own homes	41
Number of visits to homes of expectant mothers ..	1,107

(b) POST NATAL.—This clinic was held in conjunction with the Ante Natal Clinic at Avenue House on Thursday afternoons. Twenty-seven women made 37 attendances. Fifty domiciliary visits were made by the Midwives in connection with post natal treatment.

2. CHILD WELFARE CENTRES were held as follows :

Avenue House	Monday afternoons and Thursday mornings.
Acacia Villa, Seaside	Tuesday afternoons.
Hampden Park Hall	Friday afternoons.
St. Elisabeth's Church Hall, Victoria Drive	Wednesday afternoons.

The total number of children under five years of age who first attended at the Centres during the year, and who on the date of their first attendances were :

Under 1 year of age	457
Over 1 year of age	228

Total number of children under five years of age who attended the Centres during the year, and who at the end of the year were :

Under 1 year of age	356
Over 1 year of age	557

Total attendances of children at the Centres during the year :

Under 1 year of age	6,130
Over 1 year of age	2,945

Total number of children who attended at the

Centres during the year	1,355
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3. HOME VISITING.—The total number of visits paid during the year by the Health Visitors was :

	<i>First Visits</i>	<i>Total Visits</i>
To expectant mothers	54	92
To children under 1 year of age	724	5,121
To children between the ages of 1 and 5 years	432	7,557

4. DENTAL CARE.—Five per cent. of the time of the Senior Dental Officer and ninety-five per cent. of that of the Assistant Dental Officer was available for inspection and treatment of nursing and expectant mothers and pre-school children.

The Senior Dental Officer reports :

"One hundred and eleven Sessions were devoted to the inspection and treatment of nursing and expectant mothers and pre-school children.

One hundred and forty-one expectant and nursing mothers were seen during the year at the Avenue House Clinic, and made 478 attendances. Of these, 125 were found to require treatment and 103 were actually treated. Ninety-seven fillings were inserted, and 234 teeth were extracted. Twenty-five artificial dentures were supplied.

Children under the age of five years to the number of 490 were inspected. Two hundred and eighty were found to be in need of treatment and 277 were treated. One hundred and twenty-eight fillings were inserted in temporary teeth and 448 were treated with silver nitrate.

Considerable effort was made to encourage the attendance of the pre-school child, and routine inspections were carried out at the Day Nurseries and at the Welfare Clinics, where every opportunity was taken of explaining to parents the importance of the temporary dentition, and the necessity of regular dental inspection and treatment. Nevertheless, it was found that many parents were still inclined to postpone dental treatment until complaints of pain were made by the child.

At this later stage of caries, conservative work on the temporary dentition is often impossible, and extraction is then the only course to take, leading in turn to retarded development of the jaws and the consequent overcrowding later on of the permanent dentition. Any satisfactory conservative work on the temporary teeth must be done in the early stages of dental caries, and regular dental inspection is the only means of ensuring that these defects are discovered in their early stages.

The prevention and treatment of dental disease in young children has always been a difficult problem to solve, and in this respect the recent experiments and research in the use of potassium and sodium fluoride solutions give rise to some optimism regarding the future use of these substances, both from a prophylactic as well as a remedial aspect.

As in previous years, the laboratory side of the prosthetic work has been undertaken satisfactorily by local dental technicians, and the seventeen cases referred for X-ray examination were all dealt with by the Radiological Department at St. Mary's Hospital."

(a) Numbers inspected :

	<i>Inspected</i>	<i>Needing Treatment</i>	<i>Treated</i>	<i>Made Dentally Fit</i>
Expectant and Nursing Mothers	141	125	103	60
Children under five	490	280	227	197

(b) Treatment provided :

	<i>Extrac- tions</i>	<i>Anaesthetics</i>		<i>Fillings</i>	<i>Scalings or Scaling and gum treatment</i>	<i>Nitrate</i>	<i>Dress- ings</i>	<i>Radio- graphs</i>	<i>Dentures Provided</i>	
		<i>Local</i>	<i>General</i>						<i>Complete</i>	<i>Partial</i>
Expectant and Nursing Mothers...	234	11	69	97	82	2	22	17	16	9
Children under five	284	—	154	128	4	448	12	—	—	—

5. CARE OF PREMATURE INFANTS.—(*i.e.*, babies weighing 5½lbs. or less at birth irrespective of period of gestation) :

Number of premature infants notified	64
Less those whose mothers did not normally reside in Eastbourne	18
	— 46
Number born :	
At home	12
In Hospital, Maternity Home or Nursing Home	34
	— 46
Number of those born (whether their mothers normally resided in Eastbourne or not) who were :	
(a) <i>Born at Home</i> :	12
Transferred to Hospital	2
Nursed at home :	
Died in first 24 hours	1
Survived 28 days	9
	— 12
(b) <i>Born in private Nursing Homes and nursed there</i>	4
Survived 28 days	4

The Local Health Authority has provided special equipment for the care of premature infants. Most cases are, however, dealt with at either St. Mary's Hospital or the Maternity Home, where full hospital facilities are available.

6. UNMARRIED MOTHERS.—Twenty unmarried expectant mothers were brought to the notice of the Department. Their confinements took place as follows :

Maternity Home	12
St. Mary's Hospital	1
At own home	3
At Rochester Diocesan Home, Bromley	4

BELL HOSTEL.—This Mother and Baby Home run by the Chichester Diocesan Moral Welfare Association provided 14 beds and 14 cots.

Total Admissions	30
Eastbourne Cases	3

The duration of stay of our cases was 75, 90 and 106 days respectively. The full maintenance rate is £4 10s. 0d. per week.

HOUSE OF THE GOOD SHEPHERD.—This home, also provided by the Chichester Diocesan Moral Welfare Association, accommodated ante-natal cases as follows :

Total expectant mothers	50
Eastbourne cases	2

The duration of stay of our cases was 8 and 75 days respectively. The full maintenance rate is £3 3s. 0d. per week.

When residential accommodation is provided for an unmarried mother and her child she is allowed to retain, from any benefit received from National Insurance or from National Assistance, 5/- per week in respect of herself and 8/- per week for the child. If the mother is working while in the Bell Hostel, she is allowed to retain £1 per week from her earnings and the balance reduces the full maintenance charge of £4 10s. 0d. per week.

In co-operation with the Diocesan Moral Welfare Worker, the Health Visitors gave these girls all possible help. Where return to their own homes was not possible, other arrangements were made, including admission of the child to a Day Nursery to enable the mother to take up suitable employment.

7. FOOD.—(a) Under the Ministry of Food, Welfare Food Service, milk is available for expectant and nursing mothers and young children at the reduced price of 1½d. per pint. For babies under one year, National Dried Milk is provided at 10½d. per tin. Cod Liver Oil is provided free for expectant and nursing mothers and children up to 5 years. For mothers who cannot take cod liver oil, chocolate-coated vitamin A and D tablets are available free. In addition, orange juice is provided at 5d. per bottle, for expectant and nursing mothers and children up to 5 years.

The following Ministry of Food issues of Milk Foods and Vitamin products were made :

National Dried Milk—full and half cream ..	26,322 1lb. tins
	(23,707 in 1949)
Orange Juice	54,118 bottles
	(58,793 in 1949)
Cod Liver Oil	11,591 bottles
	(13,515 in 1949)
Vitamin A and D Tablets (each packet contains six weeks' supply)	3,262 packets
	(3,823 in 1949)

(b) Under the Local Health Authority's arrangements, special foods were issued from the Welfare Centres as follows :

Full Cream (Cow and Gate)	1,369 packets
	(2,199 in 1949)
Half Cream (Cow and Gate)	78 packets
	(266 in 1949)
Trufood	850 tins
	(1,349 in 1949)
Allergilac	15 tins
	(28 in 1949)
Virol	674 cartons
	(1,010 in 1949)

Cod Liver Oil and Malt	.. ..	445 cartons (489 in 1949)
Magnesia	.. ..	31 bottles (33 in 1949)
Nadola and Adexolin	.. ..	960 vials (374 in 1949)

All the above issues of special foods were at full cost with the exception of one case which was at part cost.

8. DAY NURSERIES.—The two Day Nurseries, one at Salehurst Road, with accommodation for 40 children, and the other at Princes Park, with accommodation for 60 children, were open throughout the year.

The average daily attendance of children was as follows :

		<i>Salehurst Road</i>	<i>Princes Park</i>
		<i>Nursery</i>	<i>Nursery</i>
January ..	.. ..	24.3	25.5
February ..	.. ..	30.5	33.3
March ..	.. ..	31.9	40.7
April ..	.. ..	34.2	44.7
May ..	.. ..	31.9	49.6
June ..	.. ..	27.5	52.3
July ..	.. ..	29.0	54.0
August ..	.. ..	33.1	51.9
September ..	.. ..	38.3	30.6
October ..	.. ..	33.5	46.2
November ..	.. ..	30.8	45.2
December ..	.. ..	30.6	43.9

SECTION 23—MIDWIVES' SERVICE

Three Domiciliary Midwives were employed throughout the year. The vacancy created by the resignation of Miss Brockes in November, 1949, was not filled as the number of domiciliary cases dealt with, namely 147, did not justify the employment of more than three Midwives.

The following are details of the work carried out by the Domiciliary Midwives :

BOOKINGS :

Number of cases on register on 1st January, 1950 ..	69
Bookings during the year	227
Number of cases on register on 31st December, 1950 ..	50

CONFINEMENTS :

Midwives' cases	79
Doctors' cases	68
	— 147

GAS AND AIR ANALGESIA :

Midwifery cases	70
Maternity cases	57
	— 127

MEDICAL AID :

Number of cases in which medical aid was sought 35

REASONS :

Ante Natal :

Toxaemia 3

During labour :

Premature labour 2

Puerperium :

Constipation 1

Painful breasts 1

Painful varicose veins 2

Post partum haemorrhage 2

Pyrexia 6

Ruptured perineum 10

— 22

Infants :

Cyanosis 2

Haematemesis 1

Melaena 1

Prematurity 3

Sticky eyes 1

— 8

— 35

Cases transferred to :

(a) MATERNITY HOME :

Ante-Natal :

Ante-partum haemorrhage 1

Poor general condition 1

Rh. Factor (antibodies present) 1

Toxaemia 2

Surgical induction 2

— 7

During Labour :

Premature labour 1

Emergency 1

— 2

Infant :

Prematurity 1

(b) ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL :

Ante-Natal :

Intra-uterine foetal death 2

Toxaemia 2

— 4

Puerperium :

Post partum haemorrhage 2

Infant :

Haemorrhagic disease 1

Four hundred and twenty-five cases were discharged from the Maternity Home under fourteen days following confinement, and 1,187 follow-up visits were made to these cases.

MIDWIVES ACTS

Thirty-two midwives gave notice of their intention to practise, 25 of whom were employed in Hospitals and Nursing Homes, 4 in the Council's Midwives' Service, 3 in the Home Nursing Service and 1 in regular private practice. One midwife gave notice of her intention practise as a maternity nurse.

SUPERVISION.—Visits were made by the Non-Medical Supervisor of Midwives as follows :

Local Health Authority Domiciliary Midwives	..	7
Private Midwives	.. .. .	10
Midwives in Hospitals and Maternity Home	..	21
Midwives in Nursing Homes	.. .. .	4

Thirty special visits were also made.

TRAINING OF PUPIL MIDWIVES.—At the request of the East Sussex County Council assistance was given to that Authority in the training of their pupil midwives. During the year 5 pupils were accepted for three months' district training.

SECTION 24—HEALTH VISITING

The number of visits to homes made by the Health Visitors was as follows :

CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN :

Children under one year	.. .. .	5,121
Children aged one to five years	.. .. .	7,557
Expectant Mothers	.. .. .	92
Nursing Mothers	.. .. .	1,711
In connection with Day Nurseries	.. .. .	540

INFECTIOUS ILLNESS :

Pre-School Children	.. .. .	280
Children of School Age	.. .. .	579
Others	.. .. .	186

TUBERCULOSIS 1,110

CARE AND AFTER-CARE (including Aged Persons) .. 1,428

HOUSING CONDITIONS 122

MISCELLANEOUS 1,334

20,060

Health Visitors were in attendance at all Infant Welfare Centres and at the Chest Clinics, the number of attendances being 907 at Infant Welfare Centres and 205 at Chest Clinics.

TRAINING OF STUDENT HEALTH VISITORS

During the year arrangements were made, at the request of the Queen's Institute of District Nursing, for twelve student health visitors to undertake part of their practical training with this Authority. Twenty-seven weeks of practical work were planned, and the time spent by individual students in this department varied from one to four weeks.

SECTION 25—HOME NURSING

The Home Nursing Staff at the end of the year was :

Superintendent Nursing Officer	1
Assistant Superintendent Nursing Officer	1
Full-time Home Nurses	13
Part-time Home Nurses	1

The Superintendent Nursing Officer, Assistant Superintendent Nursing Officer and five of the Home Nurses were Queen's trained Nurses.

The Local Health Authority is affiliated to the Queen's Institute of District Nursing, and pays to that body an annual fee of four guineas in respect of each Queen's Nurse employed.

The following are particulars of cases dealt with :

	<i>Cases</i>	<i>Visits</i>
Medical	855	15,709
Surgical	529	9,748
Chronic	246	20,329
Tuberculosis	19	1,222
Infectious Diseases	8	104
Miscarriages	10	75
Casual	—	711

Six hundred and thirty-five items of sick room equipment were supplied on loan in 302 cases.

SECTION 26—VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

A.—VACCINATION

One hundred and ninety-four primary vaccinations and 83 re-vaccinations were carried out by the staff of the Department. In addition, returns were received from General Practitioners of 207 primary and 127 re-vaccinations undertaken by them.

The age groups were :

<i>Age Group</i>	<i>Primary Vaccinations</i>		<i>Re-Vaccinations</i>	
	<i>By staff of Health Department</i>	<i>By General Practitioners</i>	<i>By staff of Health Department</i>	<i>By General Practitioners</i>
Under 1 year ..	162	129	3	—
1 to 5 ..	15	16	6	5
5 to 15 ..	11	26	60	14
15 and over ..	6	36	14	108
	—	—	—	—
	194	207	83	127
	— 401 —		— 210 —	

B.—DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION

Three hundred and sixty-three children under the age of 15 were immunised by the medical staff of the Department.

The age groups were :

<i>Age Group</i>					<i>Number Immunised</i>	
0-1	..	..	..	..	—	
1-2	..	..	..	..	299	
2-3	..	..	..	..	16	
3-4	..	..	..	..	3	
4-5	..	..	..	..	5	
					—	323
5-6	..	..	..	..	13	
6-7	..	..	..	..	10	
7-8	..	..	..	..	1	
8-9	..	..	..	..	—	
9-10	..	..	..	..	2	
					—	26
10-11	..	..	..	..	8	
11-12	..	..	..	..	3	
12-13	..	..	..	..	1	
13-14	..	..	..	..	2	
14-15	..	..	..	..	—	
					—	14
					—	363

In addition, returns were made by General Practitioners relating to immunisations carried out by them of one hundred and seventy-two children in the following age groups :

<i>Age Group</i>						<i>Number Immunised</i>
0-5	..	..	..	..	..	156
5-15	..	..	..	..	..	16
						—
						172
						—

Reinforcing doses were given to children in the following age group :

<i>Age Group</i>				<i>By staff of Local Health Authority</i>	<i>By General Practitioners</i>
5-15	..	..	..	637	67

The Department's immunisation records show that, at the end of the year, 1,897 children aged 0-5 years, and 5,130 between 5 and 15 years had been immunised. The age groups and numbers were :

<i>Age Group</i>	<i>Number</i>
Under 1	54
1-2	307
2-3	360
3-4	566
4-5	610
	— 1,897
5-6	501
6-7	641
7-8	567
8-9	519
9-10	438
10-11	448
11-12	491
12-13	493
13-14	474
14-15	558
	— 5,130
Total .. .	7,027

These figures represent 48.18 per cent. of the children in the age group 0-5 years and 72.03 per cent. in the age group 5-15 years.

The school medical records indicate that of the 5,689 children on the school registers, 4,553, representing 80 per cent. of the children attending the Local Authority's schools, have been immunised.

The immunising re-agent in general use was Alum Precipitated Toxoid and for older children Toxoid Antitoxin Floccules. Supplies were obtained from the Public Health Laboratory Service.

The procedure followed is :

1. CHILDREN FROM THE AGE OF 10 MONTHS UP TO 12 OR 14 YEARS :

(a) *Primary Immunisation :*

A.P.T. 1st dose 0.2 c.c.

2nd dose 0.5 c.c. (at an interval of not less than one month).

(b) *Reinforcing Doses :*

A.P.T. One dose of 0.5 c.c. at 5 years of age where the original protection was given before the age of 3 years. One dose of 0.5 c.c. at 10 years, or 5 years from the last protective dose.

2. CHILDREN OVER 14 YEARS OF AGE :

(a) *Primary Immunisation :*

T.A.F. Three doses of 1 c.c. each at monthly intervals; or

A.P.T. 1st dose of 0.2 c.c.

2nd dose of 0.5 c.c. (at an interval of not less than one month).

(b) *Reinforcing Doses :*

T.A.F. One dose at 1 c.c.

The number of children immunised in the Department since the commencement of the campaign in 1939 is as follows :

	<i>Age Groups</i>			<i>Population</i>		<i>Diphtheria</i>	<i>Deaths</i>
	0-5	5-15	<i>Total</i>	0-5	5-15	<i>Notifications</i>	
December 1939 to							
December 1940 ..	81	360	441			24	1
1941 ..	252	651	903			7	—
1942 ..	483	612	1,095	1,700	3,200	3	—
1943 ..	325	88	413	1,400	3,400	1	—
1944 ..	273	24	297	2,050	4,050	—	—
1945 ..	457	64	521	2,910	4,970	1	—
1946 ..	546	80	626	3,390	5,720	1	1
1947 ..	629	44	673	3,949	5,957	—	—
1948 ..	673	55	728	3,966	6,886	1	—
1949 ..	353	25	378	3,955	7,042	2	—
1950 ..	323	40	363	3,938	7,122	—	—

NOTIFICATIONS OF AND DEATHS FROM DIPHTHERIA FOR THE YEARS 1919 TO 1939 AND THE ELEVEN YEARS SINCE THE IMMUNISATION CAMPAIGN WAS COMMENCED IN 1939 IN EASTBOURNE

<i>Prior to Diphtheria Immunisation</i>	<i>Total Diphtheria Notifications</i>	<i>Deaths</i>
1919 ..	61	2
1920 ..	78	3
1921 ..	118	4
1922 ..	25	1
1923 ..	33	1
1924 ..	14	—
1925 ..	22	1
1926 ..	5	—
1927 ..	16	—
1928 ..	120	4
1929 ..	145	10
1930 ..	47	4
1931 ..	40	2
1932 ..	38	—
1933 ..	23	2
1934 ..	26	2
1935 ..	20	—
1936 ..	13	—
1937 ..	14	1
1938 ..	17	—
1939 ..	56	—
<i>Since Diphtheria Immunisation</i>	<i>Total Diphtheria Notifications</i>	<i>Deaths</i>
December 1939-1940	30	1
1941 ..	7	—
1942 ..	3	—
1943 ..	2	—
1944 ..	3	—
1945 ..	1	—
1946 ..	1	1
1947 ..	—	—
1948 ..	1	—
1949 ..	2	—
1950 ..	—	—

ENGLAND AND WALES

Notifications of and deaths from Diphtheria during the past ten years :

<i>Year</i>	<i>Diphtheria</i>		<i>Cases</i>
	<i>Deaths</i>		
1940 ..	2,480	..	46,281
1941 ..	2,641	..	50,797
1942 ..	1,827	..	41,404
1943 ..	1,371	..	34,662
1944 ..	934	..	29,949
1945 ..	722	..	25,246
1946 ..	472	..	18,283
1947 ..	244	..	10,465
1948 ..	156	..	8,035
1949 ..	85	..	4,971

SECTION 27—AMBULANCE SERVICE

The Eastbourne Division of the St. John Ambulance Brigade continued to run the Ambulance Service on an agency basis.

The following is a summary of the work for the year :

	<i>Patients</i>	<i>Journeys</i>	<i>Mileage</i>
Ambulances (5) ..	2,992	2,772	33,032
Infectious Diseases			
Ambulance (1) ..	190	190	981
	<u>3,182</u>	<u>2,962</u>	<u>34,013</u>
Sitting Case Cars (3)	4,781	3,660	55,023

MONTHLY STATISTICS

<i>Month</i>	<i>Total number of journeys</i>		<i>Total number of patients</i>		<i>Number of accident and other emergency journeys included in first column</i>		<i>Total Mileage</i>	
	<i>Amb.</i>	<i>S.C.</i>	<i>Amb.</i>	<i>S.C.</i>	<i>Amb.</i>	<i>S.C.</i>	<i>Amb.</i>	<i>S.C.</i>
Jan. ..	270	331	278	373	20	2	2,973	5,092
Feb. ..	247	289	253	373	13	3	2,788	3,885
Mar. ..	260	310	267	398	26	2	2,747	4,495
April ..	241	255	296	328	31	3	3,107	4,866
May ..	227	259	265	372	27	—	2,716	4,676
June ..	224	326	239	423	36	1	1,852	5,036
July ..	243	332	255	423	41	7	3,385	5,166
Aug. ..	242	352	250	456	53	7	3,044	4,741
Sept. ..	236	268	242	355	37	6	2,991	4,770
Oct. ..	250	284	277	385	33	4	3,014	4,040
Nov. ..	232	316	263	447	25	3	2,409	4,801
Dec. ..	290	338	297	448	32	—	2,987	3,455
TOTALS ..	2,962	3,660	3,182	4,781	374	38	34,013	55,023

ORIGIN OF CALLS

	<i>Ambulances</i>	<i>Sitting Case Cars</i>
Emergency Calls and Street Accidents ..	374	38
Local Hospitals	1723	1032
Local Convalescent Home	32	188
General Medical Practitioners ..	580	274
Maternity Home	88	8
Nursing Homes	49	6
Ministry of Pensions	9	23
Other Ambulance Authorities ..	41	123
Authorised Mental Officers	29	52
Others	98	29
OUT-PATIENTS :		
Chest and Foot Clinics	147	524
Local Hospitals	9	2,331
Royal Sussex County Hospital and Charterhouse Clinic, Brighton ..	3	153
Total	3,182	4,781

RECORD OF JOURNEYS AND MILEAGE SINCE 5TH JULY, 1948

	<i>Ambulances</i>		<i>Sitting Case Cars</i>	
	<i>Journeys</i>	<i>Mileage</i>	<i>Journeys</i>	<i>Mileage</i>
5th July to 31st Dec., 1948	1,427	23,127	757	30,415
Jan. to Dec., 1949 ..	2,808	48,358	3,452	56,882
Jan. to Dec., 1950 ..	2,962	34,013	3,660	55,023

SECTION 28—PREVENTION OF ILLNESS, CARE AND AFTER-CARE

A.—TUBERCULOSIS

The Senior Health Visitor and two Health Visitors shared the welfare work in connection with Tuberculosis. They paid visits to tuberculous persons in their own homes and in hospitals as follows :

First Visits	80
Re-visits	1,030

A close liaison exists between the Department and the Chest Clinic. The Social Workers (Health Visitors) made 205 attendances at that Clinic.

EXTRA NOURISHMENT was granted as follows :

(a) <i>Liquid Milk :</i>	<i>Total pints</i>
At 2 pints per day	27,646
At 1 pint per day	20,067
	47,713

(b) *Cases assisted :*

Children (Males, 4; Females, 2) ..	..	6
Adult males ..	..	75
Adult females ..	..	59
		140

In 1949, 40,762 pints were supplied to 135 persons.

B.C.G. VACCINATION AGAINST TUBERCULOSIS

No persons were given this artificial protection against tuberculosis in the year under review. A beginning has, however, been made, and to date in the current year sixteen child contacts and three nurses have been vaccinated.

HOME NURSING

The Home Nurses paid 1,252 visits to 20 tuberculous patients (1 old and 19 new cases). The reasons for the visits were :

6 cases for general nursing.

1 case for general nursing and Streptomycin injections.

1 case for dressings.

12 cases for Streptomycin injections.

The services of a Domestic Help were provided in 13 tuberculous households.

OCCUPATION THERAPY

An Occupation Centre was opened for tuberculous patients on November 14th. One session weekly was held at the Central Clinic, and the Occupational Therapist devoted a second session to visiting in their homes persons who were not well enough to attend the Clinic.

Instruction was given in Basketry, Embroidery, Knitting, Weaving and Soft Toy making.

Seven cases made 14 attendances at the Centre and 20 cases were given instruction in their own homes.

B.—PROVISION OF CONVALESCENCE

Convalescence was arranged for three persons who did not fall to be dealt with by Hospital Schemes or who were unable to make their own arrangements.

C.—LOAN OF EQUIPMENT

An adequate supply of sick room equipment was available for loan in the Home Nursing Section of the Department and was used as follows :

	<i>Cases</i>	<i>Free</i>	<i>Number of Articles loaned</i>
1950	337	68	550
1949	27	3	42

EQUIPMENT OF LOAN DURING 1950

				<i>Number of occasions loaned</i>
Air rings and cushions	..	..	..	119
Bed pans	..	..	..	103
Back rests	..	..	..	52
Bed tables	..	..	..	3
Blankets	..	..	..	7
Bed cradles	..	..	..	3
Commodos	..	..	..	25
Draw sheets	..	..	..	68
Face towel	..	..	..	1
Feeding cup	..	..	..	3
Hot water bottle	..	..	..	1
Outdoor chair	..	..	..	8
Leg cradle	..	..	..	3
Pillow cases	..	..	..	10
Mackintosh sheeting	..	..	..	102
Sorbo bed	..	..	..	24
Sheets	..	..	..	14
Sputum cup	..	..	..	1
Urinal	..	..	..	43
Nightdresses	..	..	..	2
				592

D.—VOLUNTARY ORGANISATIONS

Facilities provided by the British Red Cross Society and other voluntary organisations were used to the full in appropriate cases.

E.—HEALTH EDUCATION

Following the practice in recent years, the Health Visitors, in their work, paid a good deal of attention to the education of adults, as well as children in all matters relating to health and well-being. Midwives, Home Nurses, Mental Health Workers and Welfare Officers had many opportunities of helping in this matter of health education, and they too played their part.

At Child Welfare Centres organised talks and demonstrations on clothing, and, indeed, all aspects of child welfare were given. The Dental Officers lost no opportunity of stressing the importance of dental hygiene.

The various publications of the Central Council for Health Education and other Organisations relating to maternity and child welfare, diphtheria immunisation, vaccination, oral hygiene, personal hygiene, food and drink infections, sleep, care of the feet, venereal disease, etc., were again used.

In connection with tuberculosis, all possible steps were taken regarding the education of tuberculous persons and contacts, on the precautions necessary to prevent the spread of the disease.

Advantage was taken of the Refresher Courses arranged by various organisations to enable the Health Visitors to keep their work up to date. One Health Visitor attended the Summer School, arranged by the Women Public Health Officers' Association, at Oxford, and two attended a One Week Lecture Course, arranged by the same Organisation, at Southampton. A two-day Course at Brighton, under the auspices of the Central Council for Health Education on "The Theory and Practice of Health Education," was attended by one Health Visitor, one Home Nurse and one Midwife.

SECTION 29—DOMESTIC HELP

There was at all times during the year a considerable demand for this Service; a large number of the cases helped were elderly and infirm persons.

Provision was made in the estimates for 15 Home Helps. Difficulty was experienced in finding suitable women willing to take up this work. In January 1 full-time and 15 part-time—equivalent to 12 whole-time—were employed, and the numbers at the end of the year were 2 whole-time and 19 part-time. The hours of duty of those employed at the end of the year were :

Whole-time :

47 hours	..	..	..	..	..	2
----------	----	----	----	----	----	---

Part-time :

40-44 hours	..	..	..	..	8
-------------	----	----	----	----	---

24-40 hours	..	..	..	6
-------------	----	----	----	---

Less than 24 hours	..	..	..	5
--------------------	----	----	----	---

21

Domestic Help was provided in 299 cases :

(a) Maternity (including expectant mothers)	..	45
---	----	----

(b) Tuberculosis	..	13
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(c) Others	..	241
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The Scale of Assessment adopted by the Authority is as follows, but the Medical Officer of Health has authority to vary the Scale where its strict application would cause hardship :

<i>Income Limits according to number of Members of Household</i>			<i>Proportion of Charge Payable</i>
<i>Not exceeding 3</i>	<i>4 or 5</i>	<i>Exceeding 5</i>	
13/- or less	12/- or less	11/- or less	Free
13/1 to 15/-	12/1 to 14/-	11/1 to 13/-	One-quarter
15/1 to 17/-	14/1 to 16/-	13/1 to 15/-	Half
17/1 to 19/-	16/1 to 18/6	15/1 to 17/6	Three-quarters
More than 19/-	More than 18/6	More than 17/6	Full cost

Assessments were made :

(a) *According to Scale :*

Full cost	..	..	..	..	..	88
Part cost	..	..	..	..	..	13
Free	..	..	..	..	..	42

(b) *Special Cases :*

Part Cost	..	..	..	..	..	49
Free	..	..	..	..	..	107

SECTION 51—MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE

The Mental Health Service is under the general supervision of the Medical Officer of Health and reports were submitted to the quarterly meeting of the Mental Health Services Sub-Committee. This Committee, which consists of four members of the Council and one co-opted member, was a Sub-Committee of the Health Services Committee.

The lay staff engaged in Mental Health work consisted of two part-time Male Authorised Officers, and one Female Authorised Officer who devotes practically all her time to Mental Health work generally.

Active co-operation was maintained between the officers engaged on this work and the staffs of the Mental and General Hospitals, and with the staff of the Child Guidance Service. The advice of the Medical Superintendent and other members of the medical staff of the Hellingly Mental Hospital was always readily obtainable. The Psychological Out-Patients' Clinic at the Princess Alice Hospital, under the direction of Dr. Reid, was available for advice on any cases sent there.

The Psychiatrist of the Child Guidance Clinic was always most co-operative and advised on cases, usually mental defectives, referred to her.

LUNACY AND MENTAL TREATMENT ACTS, 1890-1930

There is an increasing and welcome tendency for mentally ill persons to be admitted direct from their own homes to Mental Hospitals as Voluntary Patients. Section 20 of the Lunacy Act, 1890 empowers an Authorised Officer to remove to a designated hospital a person whom he considers to be of unsound mind, The Order under this

Section is valid for three days. A number of cases, however, accepted admission voluntarily for observation to St. Mary's Hospital, which is a "designated" General Hospital.

ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL

During the year the Authorised Officers arranged for the admission of 18 cases to St. Mary's Hospital, 6 being admitted under Section 20 of the Lunacy Act, 1890 and 12 accepting admission voluntarily. Subsequently, 6 of the 18 cases were certified under Section 14 of the Lunacy Act, 1890, 2 entered mental hospitals as Voluntary Patients, one died whilst under observation and 9 were subsequently discharged.

Twelve cases were admitted for observation from the area of the East Sussex County Council; of these, 7 were later certified, 3 entered hospitals as voluntary patients and 2 were discharged.

HELLINGLY HOSPITAL

The following cases were dealt with by the Authorised Officers :

(a) *Certified Cases (Sections 14-16, Lunacy Act, 1890)*

Of the 42 persons (10 men and 32 women) certified and removed to this hospital under Summary Reception Orders, 18 were admitted direct from their own homes.

(b) *Urgency Order (Section 11, Lunacy Act, 1890)*

One man was admitted to Hellingly Hospital from his own home. Under this Section, in a case of urgency, a person of unsound mind can be detained in a Mental Hospital for a period of 7 days. The Authorised Officer's order is supported by a medical certificate.

(c) *Voluntary Patients (Section 1, Mental Treatment Act, 1930)*

Arrangements were made by the Authorised Officers for the admission of 53 persons, 14 men, 38 women and 1 child under the age of 16 years. These numbers were made up as follows :

From patient's own home	..	..	..	34
From St. Mary's Hospital	..	..	..	19

In addition to the above the arrangements for admission of a large number of voluntary patients were made by the family doctor direct with the hospital.

(d) *Temporary Patients (Section 5, Mental Treatment Act, 1930)*

No cases were dealt with under this Section.

The following table shows the hospital position at the beginning and end of the year :

	<i>St Francis' Hospital</i>			<i>Hellingly Hospital</i>			<i>Other Hospitals</i>			<i>Total</i>
	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>C.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>C.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>C.</i>	
Patients in Hospital 31st Dec., 1949	39	84	-	17	33	7*	1	6	-	187
Patients admitted during 1950 ..	3	6	-	51	110	-	1	1	-	172
Patients discharged during 1950 ..	1	7	-	35	68	7	-	4	-	122
Patients re-classified ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Patients died during 1950 ..	2	5	-	6	12	-	-	1	-	26
Patients in Hospital 31st Dec. 1950	39	78	-	27	63	-	2	2	-	211

* NOTE :—These 7 persons, having since 31st December, 1949, become adult are now included in "M" and "F" columns.

The following table gives a comparison between numbers of cases dealt with in 1949 and 1950 :

Year	Population	Patients admitted to Mental Hospitals		Patients Remaining since Dec. 31st		Persons per 1,000 population admitted to Mental Hospitals	
		Voluntary	Others	Voluntary	Others	Voluntary	Others
1949	56,880	95	29	33	144	1.673	.509
1950	58,050	123	42	51	143	2.118	.723

CARE AND AFTER-CARE

Under the Authority's Care and After-Care Scheme, fifty-four visits were made to 36 persons, the majority of whom were referred by the Medical Superintendent of Hellingly Hospital.

Five cases were admitted to Spencer House After-Care Home.

Arrangements were made on two occasions for one case to attend Hellingly Hospital for Out-patient treatment.

THE PSYCHOLOGICAL OUT-PATIENT CLINIC

Two hundred and sixty-two persons resident in Eastbourne made 357 attendances at this Clinic.

MENTAL DEFICIENCY ACTS, 1913-1938

One male was added to the Register having been admitted to an Institution on an Order of the Secretary of State under Section 9 of the Mental Deficiency Act, 1913.

Four females were notified by the Local Education Authority under Section 57 (3) of the Education Act, 1944, and remained under supervision. One female was otherwise ascertained and removed to a place of safety pending a Guardianship Order being obtained and one female from another area was added to the Register and kept under supervision.

Five males were removed from the Register, including one on certification under the Lunacy Acts, one who removed to another area and one of whom trace was lost.

One female under Guardianship died during the year.

One male and one female were awaiting Institutional vacancies at the end of the year.

The services provided by the Guardianship Society at Brighton, continued to be used in connection with the placing and supervision of mental defectives under Guardianship.

Cases under supervision were visited by the Mental Health Workers as a routine once in every quarter, more frequent visits being made to those cases requiring closer supervision. The number of supervision visits paid was 164.

An Occupation Centre, open on Tuesday mornings and Thursday afternoons, was instituted at Avenue House Clinic on 7th November. Four males and five females were in regular attendance.

The part-time services of a home trainer were available for training suitable mental defectives in their homes, and this work was carried out by the Home Teacher of the Blind.

The position with regard to mental defectives on 31st December, was :

	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
In Institutions	32	25	57
On Licence from Institutions ..	4	4	8
Under Guardianship	5	7	12
Under Supervision	30	44	74
	71	80	151

The 57 Institution cases were distributed as follows :

	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>
Laughton Lodge, near Lewes	2	1
Newton Llandidloes Public Assistance Institution ..	1	—
Brentry Colony, Bristol	8	—
Stoke Park Colony, Bristol	8	7
Hortham Colony, Bristol	1	—
Barvin Park Certified Institution, Herts. ..	1	—
Princess Christian Farm Colony, Hildenborough ..	2	—
Pewsey Colony, Wilts.	1	—
Rampton State Institution	2	1
St. Teresa's Certified Institution, near Farnham ..	—	10
The Old Rectory, Bathwick Hill, Bath	—	1
Etloe House Certified Institution, Leyton	—	3
Darénth Park, Dartford	5	2
Eastray Hospital, near Sandwich	1	—
	32	25

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948

Under Section 21 of this Act, it is the duty of the Local Authority to provide :

- (a) residential accommodation for persons who by reason of age, infirmity or any other circumstances are in need of care and attention which is not otherwise available to them;

- (b) temporary accommodation for persons who are in urgent need thereof, being need arising in circumstances which could not reasonably have been foreseen or in such other circumstances as the Authority may in any particular case determine.

Under Section 29 a Local Authority has power to make arrangements for promoting the welfare of persons who are blind, deaf or dumb, and other persons who are substantially and permanently handicapped by illness, injury or congenital deformity. The Minister has made it obligatory on Local Authorities to make Schemes for the provision of Welfare Services for the Blind and many of these provisions have been made available to partially sighted persons also. Other Sections enable an Authority to make contributions to voluntary organisations dealing with other handicapped classes and in this connection your Council made a contribution to the Women's Voluntary Services for their work in connection with the Meals on Wheels Scheme, as well as to the Eastbourne Voluntary Committee for the Care of Cripples and to the Sussex Diocesan Association for the Deaf and Dumb.

In Eastbourne the Authority's duties under this Act are under the general direction and control of the Medical Officer of Health and he is assisted by the Welfare Officer and the Assistant Welfare Officer, both of whom devote part of their time to this work.

Much difficulty was again experienced in finding suitable accommodation for aged and infirm persons, especially men. St. Luke's Home never failed to see us out of a difficulty as far as women were concerned, but owing to the continuing demand for beds for the sick in St. Mary's Hospital, the number of ambulant aged men there never exceeded 8, though under the arrangement with the Regional Hospital Board we are entitled to the use of up to 20 beds. The property known as Trevin Towers, in Gaudick Road, has now been adapted and furnished and at the time of writing some 36 women and 7 men are happily and comfortably accommodated there.

Voluntary Welfare Work for aged persons in Eastbourne continues to thrive and much credit is due to many willing hands. An example of such work is shown by the efforts of the Eastbourne Old People's Welfare Committee under whose auspices a Pensioners' Club ran throughout the year at the Friend's Meeting House, Wish Road. At the time of writing the use of the Wish Road premises has had to be discontinued and temporary premises have been found in North Street. It is indicative of the energy put into their self-appointed task that this Organisation now has nearly sufficient funds to purchase and equip their own Club premises.

The Meals on Wheels Service organised by the Women's Voluntary Services functioned throughout the year and again provided a highly desirable, if not indeed, an essential service for persons handicapped by age or for other reasons :

Number of Persons Served	4,898
Number of Meals provided	225

Many meals were supplied at a very reduced price and some were provided free.

The Eastbourne Branch of the British Red Cross Society continued the Chiropody Service at their Grove Road headquarters. The clinic was open on Thursday evenings and was available for aged persons. The facilities provided by this Service are not obtainable at hospitals or elsewhere and they continue to be greatly appreciated.

The services of two Honorary Chiropodists were available, and our best thanks are due to these good ladies for giving up so much of their valuable time to this service.

Number of patients attending	107
Number of treatments given	588

Through the good offices of the Eastbourne Division of the St. John Ambulance Brigade, transport was provided for cripples, the aged, those with defective vision and others who were unable to make their own way to the Clinic. Some 50 persons, involving 244 journeys, were conveyed.

The temporarily homeless persons were, on June 1st, transferred from the Old Casual Block at St. Mary's Hospital to 49, Pevensey Road, which had been acquired and adapted for this purpose.

1. PROVISION OF ACCOMMODATION (Section 21 (i) (a)).

A.—AGED, INFIRM OR OTHERS IN NEED OF CARE AND ATTENTION.

(i) *Cavendish Lodge, Cavendish Place*, owned by the Council, provided accommodation for 27 men. The admissions to and discharges from this Home were :

In Home on 31st December, 1949	26
Admitted during the year	10
Discharged during the year	9
Remaining in Home on 31st December, 1950 ..	27

(ii) *The Wolds, College Road*, is a voluntary Home for the Blind, provided and maintained by the Society for the Social Welfare of the Blind in Eastbourne. The Council was responsible for the cost of maintenance of cases as follows :

In Home on 31st December, 1949	15
Admitted during the year	8
Discharged during the year	9
Remaining in Home on 31st December, 1950 ..	14

(iii) *St. Luke's Home*, which is under the control of the Sisters of the Community of All Saints, continued to provide accommodation for female cases for which the Council was responsible, the numbers accommodated being :

In Home on 31st December, 1949	28
Admitted during the year	41
Discharged during the year	24
Died	9
Remaining on 31st December, 1950	36

(iv) *St. Mary's Hospital.* By arrangement with the Regional Hospital Board, the Council were entitled to the use of up to 20 beds at St. Mary's. The numbers accommodated during the year were :

In Hospital on 31st December, 1949	6
Admitted during the year	12
Discharged during the year	12
Died	1
Remaining on 31st December, 1950	5

The classification of the cases remaining in the above Homes at the end of the year was :

	<i>Cavendish Lodge</i>	<i>St. Luke's Home</i>	<i>St. Mary's Hospital</i>	<i>The Wolds</i>
(a) Aged Persons	20	20	2	—
(b) Physically and Mentally Infirm	5	13	2	—
(c) Blind or Partially Sighted	—	1	—	14
(d) Deaf and Dumb	—	—	1	—
(e) Epileptic	1	1	—	—
(f) Crippled	1	1	—	—
	27	36	5	14

(v) *Other Institutions.* The following cases were accommodated in the undermentioned Homes or Institutions at the end of the year :

Blind ..	One at Bolney Court, Bolney.
Epileptic ..	Four—Two at Lingfield Epileptic Colony, Surrey. Two at Chalfont Colony, Buckinghamshire.
Aged ..	Two—One at Avonside Hospital, Evesham. One at Bernhard Baron Cottage Homes, Polegate.

B.—ACCOMMODATION FOR TEMPORARILY HOMELESS PERSONS (Section 21 (i) (b)).

Up to the end of May, a part of the former Casual Block at St. Mary's Hospital was used for the accommodation of temporarily homeless persons. On 1st June, the Council's own premises at No. 49, Pevensey Road, was opened for this purpose, and the use of the premises at St. Mary's Hospital ceased.

St. Luke's Home has, on occasion, accepted persons in an emergency when no other accommodation was available.

The following is a summary of the persons dealt with :

	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Children</i>	<i>Family Units</i>
Remaining at 31st December, 1949 ..	5	6	9	8
Provided with accommodation during 1950	6	25	44	17
Remaining at 31st December, 1950 ..	3	12	25	12

One family, consisting of one woman and five children, was continuously resident throughout the year.

C.—RECEPTION CENTRES (Section 17).

It is the duty of the National Assistance Board to provide and maintain Centres, to be known as Reception Centres, for the provision of temporary board and lodging for persons without a settled way of living. The Board may require Councils, County Boroughs and large Burghs to exercise the functions of the Board in providing and maintaining Reception Centres, the expenditure incurred being recoverable from the Board. In Eastbourne, the Board has required the Council to provide a Reception Centre and a part of the old Casual Block at St. Mary's Hospital is used for the purpose.

The number of persons accommodated at the Reception Centre was :

				<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Children</i>
January	..	..	..	114	3	—
February	..	..	..	95	2	—
March	..	..	..	163	3	2
April	..	..	..	201	3	—
May	..	..	..	242	10	—
June	..	..	..	206	9	—
July	..	..	..	208	4	—
August	..	..	..	172	2	—
September	..	..	..	128	3	—
October	..	..	..	121	3	—
November	..	..	..	120	—	—
December	..	..	..	134	5	—
				1,904	47	2

2. REGISTRATION OF DISABLED AND OLD PERSONS' HOMES (Section 37).

Under this Section, nine Homes were registered during the year. There are now six Homes registered for Old Persons, providing 41 beds, two Homes for Disabled Persons, providing 44 beds, and five Homes for Old Persons and Disabled Persons, providing 109 beds.

3. REMOVAL TO SUITABLE PREMISES OF PERSONS IN NEED OF CARE AND ATTENTION (Section 47).

No applications were made to the Court for compulsory removal.

4. CARE OF PROPERTY (Section 48).

The following are particulars of the cases in which care of property was undertaken by the Council :

Property of Patients in Mental Hospitals	..	..	4
Property of Persons in Accommodation provided under Part III of the Act	..	..	4

At the end of the year the property of 32 persons remained in the Council's care.

5. BURIALS (Section 50).

In 7 cases, burial was arranged by the Authority; approximately 54 per cent. of the total cost incurred was recovered.

6. WELFARE SERVICES (Section 29).

(a) BLIND PERSONS.

(i) *Registration.*—There were 128 blind persons on the Register at the end of 1949. Thirty-three new cases were certified in the year under review and nine were transferred to Eastbourne from other areas. Eighteen cases died and three were transferred from Eastbourne to other areas. The total on the Register at the end of the year was 149 (57 males and 92 females) in the following age groups :

<i>Age Groups</i>		<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
Under 5 years	—	—	—	—
Between 5 and 15 years ..	—	—	—	—
Between 16 and 30 years ..	4	3	7	
Between 31 and 50 years ..	16	4	20	
Between 51 and 70 years ..	13	22	35	
Over 70 years	24	63	87	
	—	—	—	—
	57	92	149	

The following Table shows the state of the Blind Persons' Register over the last 30 years.

BLIND PERSONS' REGISTER 1921–1950

<i>Year</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
1921	27	33	60	1936	33	47	80
1922	26	36	62	1937	33	51	84
1923	30	37	67	1938	33	47	80
1924	30	37	67	1939	31	46	77
1925	27	38	65	1940	34	41	75
1926	28	36	64	1941	33	44	77
1927	27	39	66	1942	37	53	90
1928	33	42	75	1943	38	50	88
1929	36	45	81	1944	34	47	81
1930	37	51	88	1945	38	52	90
1931	38	50	88	1946	36	53	89
1932	35	47	82	1947	35	58	93
1933	38	47	85	1948	43	70	113
1934	32	44	76	1949	52	76	128
1935	30	49	79	1950	57	92	149

(ii) *Home Workers*.—One blind man was included in the Home Workers' Scheme of the National Institute for the Blind, as a basket maker.

(b) PARTIALLY SIGHTED PERSONS.

The Council's Scheme provides that the services available for blind persons shall also be generally available for the partially sighted.

At the end of the year there were 33 partially sighted persons on the Register.

(c) DEAF AND DUMB.

Arrangements were continued with the Sussex Diocesan Association for the Deaf, to undertake the Welfare of the Deaf and Dumb in Eastbourne on an agency basis. Payment for this service was made by the Council at the rate of £1 per annum in respect of each deaf and dumb person in the Register, the number being 20 at the end of the year.

(d) CRIPPLES.

On Register 1st January, 1950	59
Add : New Cases	16
	75
Less : Deaths	4
On Register 31st December, 1950	71

The East Sussex Association for the Care of Cripples acted as the Local Authority's agent for the provision of welfare services for cripples until 31st March, 1950. After this date the Eastbourne Voluntary Association for the Care of Cripples entered into an arrangement with the Authority to take over this work officially as from 1st April, 1950. The Eastbourne Association had, in fact, as an affiliated unit of the East Sussex Association, always done the work.

A capitation grant of 30/- per annum in respect of each registered cripple was paid by the Local Authority, subject to a guaranteed minimum payment of £100 per annum.

